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Wedded Bliss.

God bless the wives!
Who fill our lives
With little bees and honey!
They ease life's shocks,
They mend our socks,
But—don't they spend the money?

When we are sick
They heal us quick—
That is, if they love us;
If not, we die,
And yet they cry,
And raise tombstones above us.

A Sermon in Rhyme.

If you have a friend worth loving,
Love him. Yes, and let him know
That you love him, ere life's evening
Tinge his brow with sunset glow.
Why should good words ne'er be said
Of a friend—till he is dead?

If you hear a song that thrills you,
Sung by any child of song,
Praise it. Do not let the singer
Wait deserved praises long.
Why should one who thrills your heart
Lack the joy you may impart?

If you hear a prayer that moves you
By its humble, pleading tone,
Join it. Do not let the seeker
Bow before his God alone,
Why should not your brother share
The strength of "two or three" in prayer?

If you see the hot tears falling
From a brother's weeping eyes,
Share them. And by kindly sharing
Own your kinship with the skies.
Why should any one be glad
When a brother's heart is sad?

If a silvery laugh goes rippling
Through the sunshine on his face,
Share it. 'Tis the wise man's saying—
For both grief and joy a place.
There's health and goodness in the mirth
In which an honest laugh has birth.

If your work is made more easy
By a friendly, helping hand,
Say so. Speak out brave and truly,
Ere the darkness veil the land.
Should a brother workman dear
Falter for a word of cheer?

Scatter thus your seeds of kindness,
All enriching as you go—
Leave them. Trust the harvest Giver,
He will make each seed to grow.
So, until its happy end,
Your life shall never lack a friend.

A LAWYER'S STORY.

"I never would convict a man on circumstantial evidence if I were a juror—never! never!"

The speaker was a distinguished criminal lawyer of nearly forty years' active practice, and whose fame extended far beyond the limits of his own State.

We had been discussing a recent *cause celebre* in which, upon purely circumstantial evidence, a man had been convicted of an atrocious murder, although many of those most familiar with the circumstances of the case entertained the gravest doubts about the justice of his conviction; and he had been swung off into eternity protesting his absolute innocence with his latest breath, and calling upon God to send his soul straight-way to perdition if he were not telling the truth.

As most of our party were lawyers the conversation naturally enough drifted into a discussion of the dangers arising from convicting accused persons, whose own mouths were closed, upon purely circumstantial evidence, in the absence of any direct and positive proof of guilt, and case after case was cited in which, after conviction and execution, the entire innocence of the supposed culprits had been clearly demonstrated. Most of the laymen present agreed with the distinguished lawyer, whose very positive expression of opinion has been quoted, while the majority of the lawyers contended, with that earnestness for which lawyers are noted when advocating their own side of any question, that justice could never miscarry when careful judges guard against the possibility of unsafe verdicts by refusing to permit a conviction except when every link in the chain of circumstantial evidence has been established beyond doubt, and the whole chain been so perfect and complete as to leave no room for any consistent hypothesis of innocence.

"The first murder case I ever tried," said one of them, "was stranger than fiction, as you will admit, and is quite as remarkable as any of the cases you have referred to where innocent men have been wrongfully convicted on circumstantial evidence. It ought to have been reported as an example of the unreliability of the direct and positive testimony of eye-witnesses who tell what they believe to be the truth."

He then related the main points of what was certainly a most remarkable and dramatic trial, and which constitutes a fair offset to some of the memorable cases to be found in every work on circumstantial evidence. The narrative produced so strong an impression upon my mind that subsequently, with his consent, I put it into the following shape, having first carefully compared it with his notes of testimony taken upon the trial of the case. It can be relied upon as absolutely correct, with the exception that I have used fictitious names, for reasons which will readily be appreciated when it is known that most of the actors in the drama are still living.

One winter evening, about 8 o'clock, in the early days of the war, in the quiet little town of ——, while patroling the streets to pick up stragglers from the camp on the outskirts of the town, Corporal Julius Fry was shot and killed by one of three men of bad character, who were in company and upon terms of open enmity with the soldiers. The men were arrested, committed to prison and brought to trial at the next term of the court. Two of them were gamblers and desperadoes, and supposed to have more than once had their hands stained with human blood. The third, whom I shall call Short, though bearing an unenviable reputation, was regarded as one unlikely to slay a fellow-man, except under compulsion of circumstances. On account of the character of the men and the trouble they had already brought upon quiet, law-abiding citizens, the sentiment of the whole community was strongly against them.

In order to clearly understand the force of the testimony given upon the trial and the subsequent result it is important to bear in mind the physical peculiarities, dress and general appearance of each of the three prisoners.

Short was a small man of not more than five feet six inches in height, slender, weighing scarcely one hundred and thirty pounds, with bright, fiery red hair and side-whiskers, and at the time of the murder wore a white felt hat and an old light blue army overcoat.

Ryan was fully six feet in height, a light robust frame, with black hair and mustache, dressed in dark clothes, and wore a black Derby hat.

Grey was a heavy, broad-shouldered man of medium height, weighing fully two hundred pounds, with a full, black beard reaching nearly to his waist. But as the evidence subsequently showed that he had not fired the shot, it is unnecessary to describe his appearance more minutely.

Certainly it is difficult to imagine two men more unlike than Short and Ryan, or less liable to be mistaken for each other, even by strangers, much less by their acquaintances. There was no possibility here for a case of mistaken identity.

Short and Ryan were tried together with their consent—Grey having asked for and obtained a separate trial—and each was defended by separate counsel.

After the preliminary proof relating to the post-mortem examination, the cause of death and the identification of the body of the deceased as the person named in the indictment, the commonwealth called as its first witness a woman, Mary Bowen. She bore a bad reputation, but nobody questioned her purpose to tell, reluctantly, it is true, the whole truth. The prisoners were all her friends, and were constant visitors to the drinking saloon of which she was proprietress. She was a woman of powerful physique, almost masculine frame, great force of character and more than ordinary intelligence.

From her testimony it appeared that a colored woman with whom she had had some dispute had hit her on the head with a stone and ran, and the three prisoners, coming up at the moment, started with her up the street in pursuit of the fugitive. Although the night was dark there was snow on the ground, and a gas-lamp near by gave sufficient light to enable one to recognize a person with ease some feet away. After running about one hundred yards the pursuers came to the corner of an alley and stopped under the gas-lamp, being challenged by the deceased, who was in uniform, in company with one of his squad. She swore that when the corporal called "halt," Short, whom she had known intimately for years, replied, "Go to ——," and while standing at her side, so that their elbows were touching, both being immediately under the gaslight, he pulled out a pistol, pointed it at the deceased, who was four or five feet from him, and fired and then ran down the alley, the deceased pursuing him. She heard four or five more shots fired, and immediately the deceased returned wounded, and Short disappeared. While the shots were being fired she saw both Ryan and Grey standing at the corner some feet away from her, and after that they separated and she went home. It was also proved that this alley was bounded on either side by high fences difficult to climb, and led down to a stream of water about fifty feet wide and three or four feet deep. No traces of footsteps were found in the snow except those of one man leading down into this stream, and it was evident that the person who had fired had waded through the stream and disappeared on the other side.

The next witness was the soldier who stood close by the deceased when the first shot was fired, and who, not knowing either of the prisoners, described the person who had fired and ran down the alley as the man with red hair and side whiskers, dressed in a light-blue army overcoat and white soft hat, and upon being directed to look at the three prisoners immediately identified Short as the man whom he had seen do the shooting.

The testimony of these witnesses was in nowise shaken upon cross-examination.

Then the sworn ante-mortem statement of the deceased, taken by a magistrate, was read to the jury. He said that he had known Short personally for some time, but had never had any difficulty with him. He fully identified him as the man who had fired the first shot and then ran down the alley, firing one shot after another until he fired the last and fatal shot almost in the face of the deceased. He also fully described the clothing worn by Short as it had been described by the other witnesses.

These were all the witnesses to the occurrence, except the prisoners themselves, and, of course, they could not be heard. The case against Short seemed to be as conclusively made out as though a score of witnesses had sworn that they had seen him do the shooting. Neither the judge, the jury nor the spectators entertained the slightest doubt of his guilt, and when the commonwealth at this point closed its case, it seemed as though the fatal rope was already around his neck and his escape impossible.

Ryan heaved a sigh of relief which was audible throughout the whole court-room, for he was safe; there was not one word of testimony against him, or any circumstance tending to show any previous arrangement or concert of action between him and Short.

After a whispered consultation between the counsel for the defense, one of them rose and moved the court to direct the jury to forthwith return a verdict of "not guilty" as to Ryan, in order that he might be called as a witness for the other prisoner. This was resisted by the district attorney, and after lengthy and elaborate arguments the court decided that it was bound to grant the motion, and, accordingly, Ryan was declared "not guilty" and the verdict recorded.

Then came a scene as dramatic to those present as anything ever witnessed on the stage. Without any opening speech by Short's counsel, Ryan, in obedience to a nod from his attorney, stepped out of the prisoners' dock and into the witness-box, looked around the court-room, took up the Bible and was sworn to tell "the truth, the whole truth and nothing but the truth." Every head was bent forward, every ear was on the alert, every eye fixed on the witness—something startling was expected. Would he attempt to show that Short had done the shooting in self-defense? That seemed the only thing possible. But how could he be believed in the face of the positive testimony of three witnesses, two of them living and in the court-room, one of them dead—murdered?

Ryan stood for a moment looking down, and then slowly lifting his eyes to the bench, in a silence in which the falling of a feather might have been heard, he said:

"May I ask the court a question?"

The venerable judge, evidently surprised at being interrogated, looked at him and said: "Certainly, sir."

"I understand that I am acquitted," said Ryan, pausing for a moment and then continuing: "I want to know from the court whether anything I may say now can ever be used against me in any way?"

What did he mean? What need for that question? Every one looked at his neighbor inquiringly.

The flushed face of the judge showed that he, at least, understood what it meant—an attempt to swear his guilty companion out of the hangman's grasp. Then, in a tone of unmistakable indignation, came the answer:

"I am sorry to say, sir, that nothing you may say now can be used against you; that is, on a trial for murder. You have been acquitted."

Ryan's face grew pale and then red, and he said, slowly and distinctly:

"It was I who fired all the shots—not Short."

Most of the faces in the court-room wore looks of incredulity; some of indignation at the hardened wickedness of the man who had just been declared innocent, and who, by his own statement, had been guilty of murder, if he was not guilty of perjury.

But quietly and calmly, without a tremor, as coolly as though he were describing some trivial occurrence which he had casually witnessed, Ryan went on, step by step, detailing all that had occurred, and when he had finished his story there was probably not a person present who was not fully convinced not only that Ryan had told the simple truth, but also that he had himself fired the fatal shot in self-defense, or at least under such circumstances of danger as would have led any jury to acquit him.

He detailed how he had fired the first shot from a small, single-barreled pistol in the air without any purpose except to give his challenger a scare, and then ran down the alley, and upon being closely pursued by the deceased with saber drawn and raised to strike, he was compelled to pull out a revolver and fire several shots toward his pursuer, who was rapidly gaining on him, to keep him back; and when he had but one shot left he stumbled over a large stone and fell on his knees, and at this moment the deceased struck at him with the saber, cutting him slightly in the cheek, and, being thus pressed, he aimed and fired the last shot, which subsequently proved fatal. He further told how, upon recovering his feet, he ran, waded through the stream, and finding that he had lost his hat when he fell, retraced his steps, recrossed the stream, found the hat and then went to a hotel, where he was seen by several witnesses to dry his wet clothing. His manner, his bearing and his story convinced his hearers that he was telling the truth.

But, so that nothing might be wanting if any doubt remained in the minds of the judge or jury, witnesses of undoubted veracity were called who corroborated him as to the condition of his clothing and the cut on his cheek within fifteen minutes after the occurrence. Besides, it was shown that, although the man who had fired had waded through the stream, Short's clothing was perfectly dry.

It is unnecessary to say that Short was promptly acquitted and warmly congratulated on one of the narrowest escapes ever made by any man in a court-room. Nothing could have saved him had the court refused to direct the acquittal of Ryan and allow him to testify.

The deceased corporal, the soldier and Mary Bowen were—mistaken. That was all there was about it.

So much for the occasional unreliability of the direct testimony of honest eye-witnesses.

And so much, also, for giving the accused an opportunity to be heard on the witness-stand, the denial of which by the law is one of the relics of barbarism which still disgraces its administration in some States at this late day.

Florida's Everglades.

Governor Bloxham, of Florida, has been in this city for several days, and has received a good deal of attention from capitalists interested in his State. The governor met a *Press* reporter courteously, and was questioned in reference to the scheme of Philadelphia capitalists to drain the Everglades.

"What effect," asked the reporter, "will the drainage of the Everglades have on the future of the State of Florida?"

"It will give to the State an immense area of territory for settlement which is now useless, and will open up the finest region of tropical Florida. This will have the effect of increasing the population and the wealth of the State."

"What is the nature of the land which it is proposed to reclaim?"

"A large portion of it is a rich alluvial soil, capable of producing sugar, jute, etc., and every tropical and semi-tropical fruit. Large portions of the country are very well adapted to the raising of sugar. Cane grows to perfection, and only requires planting once in eight or ten years. You probably know that in far Southern latitudes sugar cane sprouts without replanting; we call it 'ratooning,' that is, growing from the roots of the former crops. All a planter has to do is to cultivate his ground and the cane springs up without any further attention on his part. This saves him not only a good deal of labor, but a large expense for the seed. All of the sugar-cane-growing land which will be reclaimed by the drainage of the Everglades will be of this description."

"As to the question of the feasibility of the plan. Is that settled?

"Yes. Competent engineers, both in the government service and those employed by the Philadelphia company, have fully demonstrated the feasibility of the drainage of a large portion of the country around Lake Okeechobee, variously estimated at from seven to twelve millions of acres. This land will be very valuable. On the Upper Caloosahatchee are some of the most productive lands in the State, and these will be reclaimed by the Philadelphia company."

"How do the people of the State regard the enterprise?"

"Most favorably. We want emigration and capital, come from whatever source it may. We give the Northern emigrants a hearty welcome and look largely to the capital of the North for the development of the State. The Philadelphia capitalists engaged in the matter of draining the Everglades have shown great energy and pluck, and I have every confidence that they will put the scheme through to the great benefit of the State and to their own profit."

"Will there be any question about the title of the Philadelphia company to their portion of the reclaimed lands?"

"None whatever. This land was given to the State for the purposes of drainage and reclamation by the United States, and the board of trustees of what is known as the International Improvement fund, have absolute and undisputed right to make the contract which has been made with the Philadelphia company. Under that contract the company receives one-half of all the land reclaimed, and there can be no possible question raised as to the title."
—*Philadelphia Press.*

Deeds of Peculiar Atrocity.

There occurred on Saturday and Sunday nights, says a recent issue of the New York *Evening Post*, two episodes so peculiarly shocking that the heart almost stands still in the presence of their atrocity and horror. Patrick Quinlan, an umbrella maker, shot his mother last night in the head and arm with a revolver. She is likely to die, and thus to atone for her offense against her son, which was that of refusing to give him money with which to buy drink. A similar, if less frightful, crime was that of Rosa Smith, who on Saturday night broke her mother's leg with a chair because she interfered to prevent the dutiful daughter from assaulting her father. We have unhappily seen of late years too many proofs of a weakening sense of the obligation to honor their fathers and mothers, or, indeed, anybody or anything else on the part of the younger members of the community, and that, it may be added, in no one social grade. But that such impiety should go the length of the infliction of grievous bodily hurt, and, yet further, to assassination, seems almost incredible. One cannot well read of such things without wishing to follow the familiar precedent of old Rome. This was furnished at a time when no punishment was set down in the statutes for the crime of parricide. Such a crime was deemed impossible. But when at last a miscreant appeared who was capable of committing it, he was forthwith sewn up in a sack and pitched into the Tiber.

FARM, GARDEN AND HOUSEHOLD.

Clover and Rye for Hogs.

In my experience, says a writer, I have found nothing so profitable for hog pasture as clover and rye, and I think rye preferable, and the reason they are better than timothy, blue grass and all similar grasses is they remain more tender for a longer period than other grasses, which so soon become wiry and hard, partaking of the nature of hay, and I have never known hogs to thrive on it, although other stock does. To use rye profitable for pasture fall rye should be sown for spring pasture and spring rye for later pasture, and by not pasturing too long and too close there will be considerable head out, which when ripe will, with the weeds that naturally grow among grain, make good pasture until time to commence feeding corn, at least such is my experience. As to using any of the grasses for hog pasture, I would prefer a weed pasture, and I will here say that I am of opinion if some of the weeds so eagerly eaten by hogs were domesticated and properly cultivated they would prove more satisfactory for hog pasture than anything used of grass kind.

What Size Trees to Buy.

Purchasers of trees often make the mistake of supposing that the larger the tree bought the greater the gain. Nurserymen, who of all men should know as to this, say that there is absolutely nothing gained by buying large trees. This applies, of course, in a general sense. If a tree could be removed every few years, so as to have an abundance of fibrous, or small roots, there would be no check on removal, and such a tree would never become too large to move profitably. The general run of trees are not treated thus, and so the larger the tree the less likely is it to have many roots, and as a consequence the tree must either be pruned back severely, or let alone to make a weak growth, and perhaps die. The best way is to get a medium tree, treat it well, and it will give far more satisfaction than a large one would have done, without much doubt.

War on Weeds.

Let the war on weeds begin early and keep it up without cessation. Whenever there is the shadow of a chance weeds assert themselves, and if not quickly subdued soon monopolize pastures, meadows, fields and gardens.

A sovereign remedy for most weeds is thorough cultivation. A weedy field planted to corn and cultivated early and late, especially early, for a season or two, will generally lose even the toughest characters among extraneous growths. A sharp-toothed cultivator will accomplish much, and where this misses, hand hoes will finish the rest.

When it is not practicable to place weed-infested fields under continued cultivation, much may be accomplished by digging noxious growths up by the roots, mowing them down repeatedly or smothering them out, according as they propagate from seed, root, or from both. To carry on the war intelligently farmers must know somewhat of the nature and growth of the weeds. White daisies, one of the worst pests meadows have to contend with, spread from both root and seed; they should be dug out, therefore, before the blossom matures, that the seed crop for that year may be destroyed as well as the germ which produces the stem and blossom the next. This, by the way, is most readily accomplished when the ground is soft from recent rain. The same may be said of the iron-weed that is of similar habit.

Burdocks will finally succumb to repeated cuttings provided they are cut three or four inches under the surface. Elders and briers may in time be overcome by repeated mowings and then pasturing with sheep. Milkweed can be exterminated by continued cuttings, never allowing the plant to show long above ground. Plantain, if not permitted to mature its seed for two years, will die out. May and August are fitting months in which to mow such weeds as succumb from loss of leaves. The Canada thistle is perhaps most quickly checked by the rank growth of some field crop which overtops it and smothers it out. Great care should be exercised to prevent all classes of weeds from forming their seed.—*New York World.*

Culture of Celery.

Celery needs rich, friable, deep soil, and much moisture. It is very impatient of any check. The best of treatment will not restore plants that have been once stunted to a condition of free, tender growth until much time has been lost, and the season probably passed. It grows very slowly at first, and does not endure transplanting well when large. So, as it must have the whole season in order to attain large size—growing best when the air is rather cool and humid—it is customary to sow the seed in a small bed or frame in May, to set the plants out, four inches apart, as soon as they can be handled, and then lifting them to their final rows, where they must be much further apart, in ground that has been well manured for some such early crop as potatoes, onions or peas. The hot weather which ripens these also stops the growth of the celery. During this partial rest—in July—the celery plants can be lifted each with a good ball, or else carried with the roots in water or otherwise moist; and then, if set neatly and rapidly, and watered freely, they will grow on without drooping, and the barbarous practice of covering them completely dark with boards need not be resorted to. If there are slugs in the soil, set bran to attract them to their death, or keep the surface rough and dusty, impassable to them by frequent strewing of sifted dry coal ashes or charred rubbish.

In growing the large sorts there is much advantage in setting them in compact rows—generally a double row, plants six inches apart—in the bottom of a narrow trench. Here they have cooler and moister air through August, and when the stems are large enough to be earthed up in order to blanch them it is done with less earth and labor. But the soil must be deep and rich, for it is absolutely necessary that the roots have prime soil to extend into. Fine friable soil or sifted ashes is necessary for the earthing up. It must only surround the stems, and not come in the way of the new leaves shooting up out of the central plumule. Little rings of tin, of two or three inches diameter for medium sized sorts, are convenient to hold the stems erect; for they naturally incline to spread, and are apt to break if bent much. The rings guide them upward, and are easily slipped higher when earthing, saving time and trouble. The earthing should be deferred until a good growth has been made, yet it must be done while there is yet two or three weeks of September or October growth, as neither the leaves nor the stems whiten merely by being kept in the dark—warm and growth are requisite for it. Celery stored in a dark cellar at a low temperature (just above freezing) will come out with the leaves of as fine a green as when put in, and stems equally unchanged. A grower on a large scale keeps his celery by leaving the middle of three or five rows stand in place, ridged up. The rows on each side are dug about November 1, and the plants set leaning against the ridge of the middle row, with tops down. The whole is covered with soil. Manure or straw is added before December, and boards may cover all. The plants dug and reversed come out with leaves green and stems entire—in better order than the row left in place, in which there may be, here and there, a plant touched with rot. Although celery wants much moisture while growing, it cannot endure wet while in its winter sleep, either either about the feet or head.—*New York Tribune.*

Recipes.

ASPARAGUS OMELET.—Boil two pounds of tender, fresh-cut asparagus in very little water, with a small portion of salt, or, what is better still, steam the asparagus without water until it is tender, chop it very fine, mix it with the yolks of five, and whites of three, well-beaten eggs, and two tablespoonfuls of sweet cream, fry and serve quite hot.

APPLE JELLY.—Make a syrup of a pound of sugar, putting in sufficient water to dissolve it. When boiled enough lay in it the peeled and cored halves of some large sour apples. Let them simmer till tender, then lay them carefully in a dish so that they will remain unbroken and in good shape. Add another pound of sugar to the syrup, let it boil, skim it and when partly cool pour it over the apples. When the dish gets cold each dainty piece of apple will be surrounded by a delicious jelly. Eat with cream.

STRAWBERRY CUSTARD.—Make a nice boiled custard of a quart of milk and the yolks of five eggs properly sweetened. Boil in a double kettle till it thickens to the right consistency; take it off the fire and put in the flavoring. Take a gill of sugar and a pint of ripe berries; crush them together and pass through a fine strainer. Take the whites of four of the eggs, and while beating them to a stiff froth add a gill of sugar, a little at a time. Then to the sugar and eggs add the sweetened strawberry juice, beating all the while to keep it stiff. This makes a beautiful pink float, which is to be placed on top of the custard.

QUAKER OMELET.—A quaker omelet is a handsome and sure dish when care is taken in the preparation. Three eggs, half a cup of milk, one and a half tablespoonfuls of corn starch, one teaspoonful of salt, one tablespoonful of butter. Put the omelette pan and a cover that will fit close on to heat. Beat the yolks of the eggs, the corn starch and the salt very well together. Beat the whites to a stiff froth, add to the well-beaten yolks and corn starch. Stir all together very thoroughly, then add the milk. Now put the butter in the hot pan, and when melted pour in the mixture, cover and place on the stove where it will brown but not burn. Cook about seven minutes, fold, turn on a hot dish and serve with the cream sauce.

Naming Her Baby.

On the Bay City train the other day was a woman with a baby about eight months old, and in the next seat back was an old man who couldn't sit still until he had said:

"That's a baby you have there, isn't it?"

"Yes, sir."

"About a year old, isn't he?"

"Mercy, no! He's hardly eight months old yet!"

"Isn't, eh? Well, I'm the father of nine children, but it's been so long since I've seen a baby that I've forgotten how they ought to look. Is he a girl?"

"No, sir; he's a boy."

"Just me, agin. I never can tell one from t'other. Is he purty healthy?"

"Oh, yes."

"Squall much nights?"

"Never squalls at all."

"Don't, eh? That's the kind of a young 'un I like to see around. My Samuel din nothing but howl for the first two years, Sarah was allus sick, Moses fell out of the cradle and broke his arm, and something or other allus ailed every one of the lot. Have you named this baby yet?"

"No, sir."

"Haven't, eh! Say?"

"Yes, sir."

"Sposen you call him arter me? My fust name is Jefferson, and they Jeff me for short. I've got two $10 gold pieces here for him if you want to call him Jefferson."

"I'll do it!" promptly replied the woman.

"That's business. Here's the cash and the boy is named Jefferson, arter me. Lemme kiss him about four times."

The baby was duly kissed and congratulated, and at the next station he left the train with his mother. The old man was tickled half to death over the matter, until the conductor came along and asked:

"Did you pay her anything to name that baby after you?"

"Yes—twenty dollars. He's a clipper, and don't you forget it."

"And so is his mother. She's down in the Detroit House of Correction, and the woman who had him takes care of him for two dollars a week!"

"N-o-a!"

"Fact."

The old man's jaw fell, his eyes remained fixed on the ceiling for a minute, and then he fell back in his seat with the exclamation:

"Chaw me! Everybody has called me a fool for the past twenty years, and now I know they were right, conductor!"

"Yes."

"Please mop the floor with me and break my neck, and step on me a thousand times, and then throw the mangled wreck into some swamp, for I won't be no more good in this world!"—*Detroit Free Press.*

A Dead City.

W. H. Howells, in one of his books of travel, speaking of the dilapidated walls and towers of an ancient city, describes them as "mere phonographic consonants dumbly representing the past, out of which all vocal glory has departed." The rapid changes of habitation in parts of our own country leave silent examples to justify that striking figure quite as well.

Out in the White Pine district, Nevada, stands the city of Hamilton. In 1869 there were 40,000 inhabitants there. Now there are less than 200. Great brick and stone blocks stand tenantless, and rows of wooden buildings are vacant.

Every family has a whole block to itself, or can have it if it wants to. A Detroiter and his friend rode on horseback through the deserted city, and all the inhabitants turned out to see the sight of a live stranger.

The medical faculty of Vienna have been studying a young man who wears his heart on his right side, his liver on his left, and in other respects has the usual arrangement of the internal organism completely reversed. He is strong and healthy.

A Glimpse of Lisbon.

We floated this morning down the Tagus, the glittering panorama of the city unfolding before us. Its houses, built of creamy marble-like stone, terraced the hill-sides, forming a stately staircase, down which Lisbon stepped as a queen to the water's edge. We could not dispute her claim; whatever city may be ranked first for beauty of situation, Lisbon can be classed no lower than second among all the cities of the globe. Its wonderful atmosphere bathed all with a golden glamour. The tiled fronts of the houses, which, seen nearer, suggest patchwork bedquilt hung out to air, flashed back the sunshine from their glazed surfaces like so many gems; dome and cupola, church tower and palace facade, outlined themselves in graceful profile against the sky, as exquisite as a poet's dream, and as unreal as some prehistoric legend. We did not wonder that Camoens attributed its foundation to the first Greek explorer who rounded the pillars of Hercules:

"Ulysses, he, though fated to destroy,
On Asian ground the heaven-built towers of Troy,
On Europe's strand, more grateful to the skies,
He bade the eternal walls of Lisbon rise."

A nearer view of Lisbon's streets, while it dispels in a certain degree the vision-like enchantment of the distant picture, brings out details of never-ceasing interest. We spend our days in long walks and drives up and down mountainous streets, that wind and climb, criss-cross, angle, and lose themselves in labyrinthine tangles, blind alleys or pleasant squares. We wonder alike at the bizarre costumes of the lower classes, and the similarity to Americans—or rather Parisian—styles displayed by the more well-to-do. We saunter along the quays, and study fishermen and Gallegos. We look up at the balconies draped with a bright rug or gay shawl, at the particolored awnings and windows, where a beautiful face shows against a dark background like a Rembrantesque portrait. We scan the attractive windows of the goldsmiths' shops in the Rua Aurea, or jingle along in the Americano, as they christen the open street-car, through the Broadway of the city, which leads to the Belem suburb. The people live much upon the street, and it is here that they are to be studied to the best advantage. The houses of the poor open to it, and we have a full view of the home life from the narrow sidewalk. In the more elegant quarter the wistaria droops in purple festoons over the balustrades which edge the roof, while spots of rosy pink or vivid scarlet tell of blossoming oleanders or cacti, for the roof of one row of houses often forms its own garden, or that of the houses upon the next terrace. These hanging gardens reminded the eccentric Beckford of places of interment, "as if the deceased inhabitants of the palace were sprouting up in the shape of prickly-pears, Indian figs, gaudy hollyhocks, and peppery capsicums."

Here and there roofs of red semi cylindrical tiles projected over the house-fronts, suggesting the fluted frill of an old lady's cap. Everywhere there were sparkling color and dazzling light. Sometimes the tiles on the fronts of the houses formed mosaics of gigantic figures, vases of flowers and baskets of fruits; now and then, above some rusty lantern, which in Southey's time served the double purpose of illuminating the streets and burning in honor of the sacred pictures above them, the tiles shaped themselves into Madonnas martyrs in flames, and saints in glory—a circumstance which called from the merry poet the *bon mot*, "These saints are the most enlightened personages in Lisbon." If the streets of Lisbon were dark in Southey's time they have blazed with light since the advent of gas; the poor saints alone remain in the obscurity of the Dark Ages.—*Harper's Magazine.*

How Russian Exiles Live.

On his arrival the prisoner is driven straight to the police ward, where he is inspected by a police officer who is absolute lord and master of the district. This representative of the government requires of him to answer the following questions: His name? How old? Married or single? Where from? Address of parents or relations or friends? Answers to all which are entered in the books. A solemn written promise is then exacted of him that he will not give lessons of any kind, or try to teach any one; that every letter he writes will go through the ispravnik's hands, and that he will follow no occupation except shoemaking, carpentering or field-labor. He is then told that he is free—but at the same time is solemnly warned that should he attempt to pass the limits of the town he shall be shot down like a dog rather than be allowed to escape, and should he be taken alive shall be sent off to Eastern Siberia without further formality than that of the ispravnik's personal order.

The poor fellow takes up his little bundle, and fully realizing that he has now bidden farewell to the culture and material comfort of his past life he walks out into the cheerless street. A group of exiles, all pale and emaciated, are there to greet him, take him to some of their miserable lodgings and feverishly demand news from home. The new-comer gazes on them as one in a dream; some are melancholy mad, others nervously irritable, and the remainder have evidently tried to find solace in drink. They live in communities of twos and threes, have food, a scanty provision of clothes, money and books in common, and consider it their sacred duty to help each other in every emergency, without distinction of sex, rank or age. The noble by birth gets sixteen shillings a month from government for their maintenance, and commoners only ten. Winter lasts eight months, a period during which the surrounding country presents the appearance of a noiseless, lifeless, frozen marsh—no roads, no communication with the outer world, no means of escape. In course of time almost every individual exile is attacked by nervous convulsions, followed by prolonged apathy and prostration. They begin to quarrel, and even to hate each other. Some of them contrive to forge false passports, and by a miracle, as it were, make their escape; but the greater majority of these victims of the Third Section either go mad, commit suicide or die of delirium tremens.

His Assets.

Here is a man who smiled at his poverty and wrote a list of his assets in jocular vein as follows:

I, A. B., solemnly declare
I have but little money to spare.
I have
1 little house,
1 little wife,
2 little boys,
2 little trade,
2 little land, and
2 little money to command.

Old Commodore Ericsson in New York is still busily engaged on his solar engine, which is to drive a locomotive across the desert of Sahara by means of heat from the sun's rays focused on mirrors and directed upon a boiler.

What, We Send Abroad.

While Europe is pouring into these United States millions of gold and thousands of emigrants (during the first week of the present month 17,798 emigrants landed at Castle Garden), this country is every year augmenting its exports to the old world. One of recent shipments to Europe is wild game from the West. The trade has already assumed considerable proportions. The principal points of shipment are Chicago and St. Louis. Last year's business in the former city is estimated at $1,500,000, and in the latter considerably over $1,000,000. The shipments consist chiefly of quails, prairie chickens and wild turkeys. The birds, closely packed in barrels, are put in charge of the stewards of the transatlantic steamers. Ordinarily the bulk of the shipments is delivered fresh and sound. Venison is also shipped across the Atlantic, but till now in small quantities. The export trade of wild game is yet in its infancy. Various Chicago and St. Louis dealers confidently predict that before a great while it will reach at least $10,000,000 per annum.

There is no department of the world's larder which Brother Jonathan cannot fill. The alarm among British farmers about the sharp competition of American cereals, meat, butter, cheese, etc., with their products in their own markets continues to form the groundwork for numberless editorials in the English papers. It is not easy to see how the problem of high land rents and successful competition with American food products grown on land that pays no rent is to be worked out by the British farmer. He must pay every year to a landlord a larger sum per acre in the form of rent than the cost of a good unimproved Iowa farm. The American farmer is lightly taxed and supports only his own family. The English farmer pays heavy taxes and helps support in luxury the family of his landlord. The final triumph of the producer in England is, it appears, to be reached in the exportation of oranges from Florida. The *Pall Mall Gazette* states that a box of this fruit was sent as an experiment from Jacksonville, and, although the voyage occupied three weeks, the oranges arrived in good condition in London, and were pronounced to be much finer in quality than those from Spain and Portugal, to which the English are accustomed. As the British farmer cannot raise oranges hims If, he will probably welcome this new importation without grumbling. There is no reason why the transportation could not be accomplished in much less time than three weeks if the trade will warrant it.

The exports of machinery and manufactured goods are steadily growing. Of late years locomotives have been sent to Russia, South America and Australia. And now comes another customer. The Rogers locomotive works shipped last week nine locomotive engines and tenders to Spain for the Valle Valleneuva and Barcelona railway. The material was loaded into the steamer at pier No. 14, East river.

America is making herself known in Europe by the most powerful of modern influences, that of material interest. The sovereign powers are compelled to recognize America as their equal. They would prefer to judge of it on a par with Brazil, or Spain, or Australia, or India; but imperious facts forbid.—*New York Telegram.*

Interesting Facts About the Electric Light.

The London *Graphic* contains an illustrated account of the Swan electric light which will prove to be of especial interest to people residing in the country or in places where a flow of water sufficient to turn a small turbine wheel can be secured. After the cost of the lamp and its accompaniments no other outlay is necessary. The experiments made by Mr. Swan himself at Cragside, in England, were with his perfected lamp, which makes use of a continuous carbon conductor inclosed in a glass bulb hermetically sealed. At a distance of three-quarters of a mile the overflow of a pond was used to propel a six-horse power turbine wheel, and produced the electricity, which is carried to the house over a double row of copper wires.

The lamp itself is said to be exceedingly simple, and may be hung from the ceiling, placed in a bracket on a side wall or in the porcelain body of an old oil or kerosene lamp of the style so much used at present. It consists of a glass bulb about three inches in diameter, from which a cylindrical arm extends. Two platinum wires connected with the intermediate carbon conductor pass through this arm and into the bulb and are hermetically sealed by fusion of the glass around them on entrance into the glass wall of the lamp. The carbon filament is a special feature of the lamp, and is "wonderfully thin and elastic," looking, in the engraving given of it, like a piece of looped wire. Since the air is exhausted from the well the carbon does not decompose, in fact it becomes harder from continued usage. The carbon thus used by Mr. Swan in his experiments has lasted uninterruptedly since last October. It is claimed for the system that the light can be absolutely divided without sacrifice of economy, forty-five of them being in use at Cragside, each lamp giving a light equal to that of three ordinary lamps and the current being turned on or off by small switches inserted in the wall.

The Nihilistic Organization.

It is found impossible for the Russian government to get into the Nihilistic circle, the Nihilists being too loyal to one another, too well informed and too intelligently organized. For instance, the government has learned that one of the rules of the Nihilists is that every member shall return to his lodgings every twelve hours, when one of his companions pays him a visit to see if all is right. When the visit of the inspector is made, if the lodger is absent, it is concluded that he has been arrested, and the inspector makes away with everything of a compromising nature. The same rule forbids any Nihilist arrested to tell his name or address until twenty-four hours pass. The discovery of this rule only tends to increase the government's dismay at the completeness of the danger surrounding it, as, in order even to find out who the Nihilist inspectors are, it would have to ascertain the identity of every man found making a visit.

"The whisper of a beautiful woman," says Balzac, "can be heard further than the loudest call of duty." But the man who is creeping up stairs with his boots off at 2 o'clock A. M. and hears the whisper of his wife as she leans over the banisters in the darkness doesn't think of her beauty. His chief thought is how much he would like to exchange his boots for a pair of wings.

Waste Forces.

How to apply and economize the waste forces of the world are the problems which scientists and mechanicians are constantly trying to solve. It is an undisputed fact that the most powerful natural agents have altogether escaped, or but reluctantly succumbed to, the guiding hand of man.

The force the young men spend in twirling their canes listlessly in the air, if seized upon and concentrated, would turn all the grindstones in the world, but it would not necessarily sharpen the wits of the cane twirlers.

The amount of breath blown through the lips of the world's whistlers, exclusive of that which shapes itself into a tune, would make a continuous trade-wind that would send all the shipping of this country, including the navy, around the world and back.

If the quick, jerky motion the young men affect when tipping their hats to their lady acquaintances could be utilized, it would furnish power for a catapault that would send every circus performer in the country clean through the canvas in search of a $200 prize comet.

The time wasted by young ladies in preparing their toilets that they may make a sensation on the street, would give three days extra "grace" to every outstanding liability in the world.

The smoke from cigars, pipes and cigarettes that is now all mingled with the atmosphere to its great detriment, if condensed and used would smoke all the bacon Chicago and Cincinnati cure.

The morning "chin music" over kindling the fire, which always results in an unpleasant, cross breakfast, could be attuned into one grand anthem of discord that would establish shouting communication with the moon.

The steady rise and fall of the maternal hand upon young hopefuls of the land, all wasted, would furnish a trip hammer with force enough to forge an axle on which the world might turn.

The gentle swaying to and fro of the fan by the women of the world, if harnessed into one grand hurricane, would set every windmill in creation running at such a lively rate that all the corn and wheat could be ground into flour by them.

The turning of the gates on their hinges as Arabella and Augustus fondly lean upon them, would furnish power enough to saw all the wood in the country. This doesn't say that Augustus had better be sawing wood, but we think he had.

The burning of needless gas and kerosene, even though burned low, for the benefit of our

The Centre Reporter.

REED KURTZ ..... EDITOR

CENTRE HALL, PA., June 2, 1881.

Simon Cameron thinks they cannot crush Conkling in the Republican party. The Cams, the Conks, and Cats,—the three C's—have tough lives.

The Kansas prohibitory liquor law has been pronounced unconstitutional by the court. The ground is that the legislature has only the right to legislate for the regulation of the sale of intoxicating liquors but no power to prohibit the sale.

The Lancester county republicans held their primary elections last week, on the Crawford Co. System, and each faction charged the other with fraud and cheating, and it is our opinion that each tells the truth—its about the way these fellows do.

The remains of William Penn are to be brought to Pennsylvania for interment. Governor Hoyt appointed George Leib Harrison, of Philadelphia, a commissioner on behalf of the State to proceed to London, England, to assist in the transporting to this country of Penn's remains.

A farmer living in Markham township, twenty miles from Toronto, has discovered a pile on his farm containing 500 skulls and five times as many leg and arm bones. Dr. Wilson, of the university is of the opinion that it is an Indian ossuary and that the remains have been under ground 200 years.

Internal Revenue Collector Clark, at Atlanta, telegraphs Commissioner Raum as follows: "Have just received reports of the seizure of ten illicit distilleries, three in Habersham, four in Rabun, one in White and two in Cherokee counties. About 13,000 gallons of mash and beer were destroyed."

Governor Hoyt vetoed the bill granting Pennsylvania soldiers in the Mexican war a pension of seventy-five dollars per annum.

Undoubtedly the general government should pension these soldiers, instead of the state. The Mexican war was rich in its results to the United States; it gave us an empire in territory in which are found all the precious metals that add to the incalculable wealth of the nation.

The star-route bomb will be exploded shortly according to advices from Washington.

Attorney General MacVeagh and Postmaster General James were working steadily on evidence they have obtained. They hope to have all the warrants issued and arrests accomplished early in June. They expect to prove the existance of a huge conspiracy to rob the Government, and to produce evidence to show how much money was stolen and to whom it was paid. Strong appeals mingled with threats are going up to President Garfield against the prosecution of the investigation. The rumor that Secretary Blaine's trip to New York was to "fix up things" and that he was connected with the star-route is denied by himself, and the Attorney and Postmaster General.

The Russian revolutionists have answered the Czar's manifesto by a second utterance, dwelling on the wretchedness of the peasants, the deportations to Siberia, the gaging of free speech and public journals, and declaring that false counsellors are in possession of the Czar's ear. The document concludes as follows:—"Let Your Majesty assemble your people around you and listen to their wishes in an unprejudiced spirit, and then neither Your Majesty nor the State will have any reason to apprehend further catastrophe." The *News'* correspondent at St Petersburg says that many workmen at the State powder factory outside the city were arrested during the past week. Revolutionary publications were found in their possession.

A statement has been prepared at the Post Office department by the committee appointed to conduct the official count, showing the amount of matter mailed in the United States during the year ending December 31, 1880. This is the second count of mail matter ever made by the department, that made in 1879 being the first. The statement is based upon an actual account of matter mailed at the different post offices throughout the country during the first seven days of December, 1880. It shows that the total number of pieces of all classes mailed during the year was 2,720,234,252. The whole number of letters mailed during the year was 2,053,252,876 or an average of 21 for each man, woman and child in the United States: 324,556,440 postal cards, 812,032,000 newspapers, 40,148,792 magazines and other periodicals and 21,515,832 packages of merchandise passed through the mails during the year.

Recently Prof. W. L. Dudley announced to the Scientific Section of the Ohio Mechanics' Institute the important discovery of the process for fusing and moulding iridium, a metal which has hitherto been considered as parctically incapable of being formed into brass. John Holland, of New York, who has long used iridium for pointing gold pens, is the discoverer. The method consists in applying phosphorus when the ore is brought to a white heat and afterwards eliminating the phosphorus by means of lime applied with great heat. The new metal has the appearance of steel, but is much harder, being next in hardness to ruby. It does not rust, and cannot be injured by acids. Professor Dudley states that a bar of it had been used with gratifying success, in place of the negative carbon, in the electric light. It burns for sixty hours without any loss of weight, or any perceptable change in form. Iridium cannot be fashioned by hammering while hot nor can it be filed. It is moulded into convenient forms and then sawed or ground by rapidly revolving copper disks, treated with emery and water. Great interest has been aroused by this highly practical discovery, and already many uses for the metal have been suggested. Besides its applicability to the electric lamp, it has been found to be superior to platinum in telegraph instruments. Professor Dudley gave an interesting history of the experiments of chemists and others with this metal, and he said that it was now undergoing an elaborate examination at the Cincinnati University.

—The government has resolved that if ever the North pole is reached, there shall be no more bother about it afterwards, and that it shall be pulled clean out of its roots, transported to America, and planted in front of the Philad. Branch clothing hall, with a banner, inscribed thereon, "The best bargains in Clothing in the world." To have the north pole so near us, may make it a little colder, but we need not care for that, when good warm clothing can be bought so cheaply to keep you warm.

MAHONE IN A DEVIL OF A FIX.

[Washington Dispatch to N. Y. World.]

Mahone was not in the chamber when the announcements were made, but when he came and had learned what had been done he seemed very much perplexed and to a friend summed up his case with an air of great concern in these words: "Well, this places me in a devil of a fix." Subsequently, when he had conned the matter over for publication, he said that he did not intend to take sides. He wished well of the republican party, and had faith that the difference would in some way be adjusted, although he did not now see how this was to be done and had no plans to propose. Still later in the day Mahone relapsed into perplexity, for upon hearing from several Republicans whom Democrats had lead to believe a recognition of the committee would be the next move, he exclaimed pitiously: "Then, in the name of God, what is to become of me?"

There are stories from St. Petersburg, of torturing the woman Hessey Helfman, who was hanged the other day for being implicated in the murder of the Czar. A special to the New York Evening Telegram says:

A startling piece of news, which if it is false the Russian Government would do well to contradict and prove false without an hour's delay, is published in this morning's *Intransigeant*, which appears with a deep black border. On the strength of a letter from St. Petersburg it announces that "at 7 o'clock on the morning of the 16th ult., just four days after the birth of her child, Hessy Helfman, whom everybody supposed to be still alive and awaiting the pleasure of Alexander, was hanged in prison. It is said that she had been tortured daily in a most fiendish manner to wring confessions from her. Night after night she was awakened and warned that her hour was near. For several days in succession she was literally strung up and cut down only just in time to prevent her expiring. On the morning of the 16th the hanging process is said to have lasted a little too long, and when Hessy was cut down it was discovered that she was strangled to death." The *Intransigeant* adds that "the indignation and excitement in St. Petersburg are intense. The troops have been forbidden not to leave their barracks on any pretence, and a revolutionary movement seems to be anticipated."

This is about the situation of the republican fight at Albany:

A dead-lock is expected in the Legislature on Tuesday 31, when the first votes for United States Senator are taken.

Conkling's only hope at present of a re-election by Republican votes, is that the dead-lock can be mantained until the arrival of Grant, upon whose influence he will rely. The opposition asserts that even Grant would not be able to insure Conkling's election, although he might become a compromise candidate.

Fred Douglas has got a position which pays $7,000 per annum, and will not kill him in the performance of duties. His predecessor, Sheridan, says: "I liked the position, and told the President I wanted to keep it, although I was overworked. My office hours were from half-past 12 to a quarter of 1 every other Wednesday." Blessed be sinecures.

Next in order will be a chief clerk and two assistants—then an office boy to run for tobaco and segars and help generally when the principal gets tired from overwork.

On Tuesday the contest for senator began at Albany. At latest date the republicans were in a bitter fight with no prospect at all of an agreement, hence it will be a three-sided affair, namely halfbreeds or Garfielders, stalwarts or Conklingers, and the democrats. A dead-lock, of course, will be the result.

The democrats held a caucus and nominated state senator Jacobs for the short term, and ex-senator Kernan for the long term in the U. S. Senate, and to these the democrats will stick.

More corruption is coming to light in Washington, now in the Treasury Dep't and under the Psalm singing administration of Hayes, under whom also the astounding post-office star route frauds were committed. Some of the officials have been stealing hundreds of yards of costly carpets and other furniture, and large sums were expended on private account out of the Government's cash.

The scattering returns have been received of the local election in Virginia, for county officers in all the counties, on Wednesday last, show the Democrats have been generally successful by increased majorities, and the Readjusters badly defeated. This is another dose for Mahone. "What is to become of me?"

Mahone is not getting out of that "devil of a fix."

Mahone is still in his "devil of a fix."
So are Conkling and Platt.
So is Garfield.
In fact the whole republican party finds itself in a devil of a fix—all, 806 and 329

Ireland is still in an uproar. The police are getting demoralized, outrages are increasing, and the land league is gaining ground.

Up in Newfoundland, they had snowshowers on Friday, and down here we had a broiling sun. How odd things do caper.

"When rogues fall out," etc., the proverb is ancient and musty, but gets many illustrations these days in American politics. Take for instance this dispatch from Albany:

There is a story that Mr. Conkling has fired off only one gun in the fight, and that he has another ready loaded which will create a scatterment in the Administration camp, showing corrupt transactions that will cover the foremost men in the Administration with infamy. On the other side, the report is circulated that a document is here which will reveal a piece of heretofore unwritten history in regard to Mr. Conkling and Mr. Arthur, and which will place them in such a light before the country that no man will have the face to vote for Conkling's re election, and that Mr. Arthur will be compelled by the exposure to resign the Vice Presidency and retire into private life. Such are the specimens of the charges and counter-charges of which the air is full. It seems that the time has at last come when the wrottenness of the Republican party is to be made known.

—New York boasts of its obleisk, Egypt of its pyramids, China of its pig tails, but Centre county heads them all off in its boast of a clothing house that sells cheaper, better and honester goods than any other. It is needless to say that this is the Philad. Branch. What good is the obelisk, or the pyramids, or the China pig-tails? The Philad. Branch with its bargains for rich and poor, exceeds them all in real benefits.

Two women, in two different Pittsburg houses, tried on 26th ult., to light kitchen fires with kerosene oil. One of them succeeded only in burning herself, but the work of the other included her husband, her child and half a dozen houses besides her own.

Boils, pimples, and all blood diseases are cured by "Dr. Lindsey's Blood Searcher." Sold by all druggists.

GRANT'S GROWL.

He joins in with Conk.

"CITY OF MEXICO, April 24, 1881.

"MY DEAR SENATOR:—

"I see from the latest despatch received here from the capital of our country that the deadlock in organizing the Senate is not yet broken, and that nothing had been done by the President to allay the bitterness which must be engendered by his most recent appointments. When the first despatch of the nominations for New York was sent in I was delighted. I believed then the President had determined to recognize the republican party, and not a faction. But his nominations of the next day convinced me that the first act was but a part of a deep laid scheme by somebody to punish prominent leaders for being openly friendly to me. I cannot believe that General Garfield is the author of this policy. I have given him credit for being too big a man to descend to such men who gave him a hearty support in his election and who are disposed to give him the same support now, for the offence of having had a former preference for some one else for his office which he now holds. But Garfield is President and is responsible for all the acts of the administration. Conkling and Platt are chosen Senators from the great State of New York, and then, too, against all the oppositions of an administration created by the same party that elected them. This should give them all a stronger claim to be consulted in the matter of appointments in their State. When it comes to filling the influential offices in their States without consulting these Senators it is a great slight. When he selects the most offensive man to be found it becomes an insult and ought to be resented to the bitter end. I sincerely hope the President will see this and correct his mistake himself, and restore harmony to the party. He owes this to himself and to those without whom he could not have been elected. Nobody believes that he could have carried New York without the active support of her present Senators. Their passive support would not have answered. Without the State of New York General Garfield would not now be President. His rewarding Robertson is not only offensive to the New York Senators, but it is offensive to the New York republicans.

"The change of Bedan and Cramer, the two appointments in which I felt a strong personal interest, was very distastful to me; the first, because of our personal relations and my wish that he should be kept where his office would support him until he finishes some work he is engaged upon, and which he could do without interfering with his public duties. The second, because it was at the expense of removing the son of my old Secretary of State, who probably never had his superior—certanly never for moral worth—in the department. Is it true Fish resigned. But he did this from a sense of honor, supposing it to be the duty of representatives abroad to give a new administration the opportunity of saying whether they were wanted or not.

"Very truly yours,

"U. S. GRANT.

"Hon. J. P. JONES, United States Senator, Washington, D. C."

BAD BLOOD IN THE CABINET.

It is an open secret in Washington that the relations between Blaine and Attorney General MacVeagh are not at all pleasant, and they grow worse every passing day. Blaine would have MacVeagh incontinently bounced if he could. It develops, though, that the Attorney-General is more of a man than he was given credit for, and that he made a decidedly favorable impression upon the President. It is to his credit that MacVeagh has been more instrumental in exposing the Star Route frauds than the Postmaster-General, and, what is more, he intends to "hunt the rascals down" with a vengance. For the present Mr. MacVeagh will remain where he is, and continue his good work, for it is not believed, in spite of the tremendous influence that the Premier has with the President, that he will be able to induce the latter to make a change in the head of the department of Justice.

The beauties of speculative life insurance are instanced as follows by a writer in the Clinton *Democrat*:

In Duncannon, Perry Co., Pa., lives an old man over 80 years of age, whom the speculators have insured to the amount of $100,000. The two sons of this man have always insisted upon a share of all the policies granted on the father. About three weeks ago the old man was taken sick; the speculators were jubilant, and it is said, began to make plans for building houses, buying farms, &c., &c. The joyfullness of these men excited some of the residents of the town that they bought a portion of the share of the two sons for $900 or thereabouts; but the old man wouldn't die, and soon appeared on the streets, and the speculators were angered and sorrowful. The old man is quite deaf, and some ten days since he stopped for a moment on a railroad crossing, and not observing the approach of a train of cars would certainly have been killed, had not a minister who was near pulled him off the track just in time. The minister was plainly told by the speculator that "he had no business to hinder the circulation of $100,000 in the town of Doncannon," that he should not interfere with other people's business, &c., &c.

A friend of your correspondent had business with a farmer in Perry Co. last week, and calling while the farmer was out he sat down to await his return. Presently the farmer came in, having been to the post office, and as he entered his children cried out eagerly "is he dead pap, is he dead?" Wondering what was meant my friend asked for an explanation. "Well" said the farmer, "I have a policy of insurance for $5.000 on an old man up near the mountains and I and my family are anxious that he would die so I can realize on my speculation." Every day occurrances like the foregoing happen, and some much more revolting, all legalized by the State,

The Harrisburg State circus had another lively performance last Saturday. From the telegraphed proceedings we learn the following:

Mr. Hall offerd a resolution fixing the sessions and order of business for the remainder of the session—fixing three sessions a day on Tuesdays, Wednesdays and Fridays, one on Saturdays and two on Mondays. The last week of the session is to be devoted to Senate bills.

Considerable discussion arose as to whether the resolution should be considered at once. The reading of the resolution the second time was called for and Mr. Wolfe insisted on a division of the question, stating that the object of introducing the resolution at present was to prevent certain bills from being reached.

Wolfe called the previous question.

The Chair insisted that Syler had the floor, and said Wolfe was out of order. Finally the Speaker put the motion, and none but Wolfe sustained it. The member from Union then accused the Chair of unfairness, and Hewit took the floor and he and Wolfe fell into a personal controversy in which Hewit called Wolfe hard names, and Wolfe severely criticized the Speaker. After each had risen several times to personal explanations, the House adj urned until 9 o'clock Tuesday morning without acting on the resolution.

EDUCATED WOMEN.

Refined and educated women will sometimes suffer in silence for years from kidney diseases, or constipation and piles, which could easily be cured by a package of Kidney-Wort. There is hardly a woman to be found that does not at some time suffer from some of the diseases for which this great remedy is a specific.

For Catarrh and Phthisis, I took Peruna. You need no other. MRS. M. RUSSELL, Pittsburg, Pa.

Cedar Mills, Texas, has had eight murders within a year,

BRADLAGH IN PARLIAMENT

THE FAMOUS ATHEIST DENIED THE RIGHT TO TAKE THE OATH,

AND FORCIBLY EJECTED FROM THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

LONDON, April 26.—In the House of Commons, Bradlaugh advanced to the Speaker's table to be sworn when Northcote objected, and the Speaker requested Bradlaugh to withdraw. Northcote then moved that having regard to the resolution of the House and the reports of two select committees, Bradlaugh be not permitted to take the oath.

Labouchere said the object of Northcote's motion was to stir up the smouldering embers of religious bigotry.

John Bright defended Bradlaugh's right to take the oath on the ground of Bradlaugh's statement that the oath would be binding on his conscience.

With permission of the House Bradlaugh speaking from the bar, gave the House his word that the oath would be binding on his conscience.

Gladstone asserted the House had no right to inflict disability on a member who it was admitted had no legal disqualification.

Northcote's motion was adopted—208 to 175—amidst tremendous cheers from the Conservatives.

Bradlaugh again advanced to the table and the Speaker asked him to withdraw. Bradlaugh declined on the ground that the resolution was illegal. The Speaker asked instructions.

Northcote asked Gladstone whether he intended to move to carry out the resolutions.

Gladstone declined, saying he could not take the function out of the hands of the majority.

Northcote then said, considering Gladstone had abdicated his functions as leader, he moved Bradlaugh withdraw.

Gladstone insisted it was not his place to move in the matter.

Labouchere said Bradlaugh was prepared to return again and again to the House.

John Bright advised Bradlaugh to retire.

Bradlaugh declined. The Speaker directed him then to withdraw, and as he refused the Sergeant-at-Arms removed him to the bar. The Speaker then asked for fresh instructions.

Northcote said he would not shrink from moving the committal of Bradlaugh but that the Government encouraged his conduct.

Gladstone repudiated this assertion.

The House then adjourned.

ALARMS OF THE CZAR.

The Paris correspondent of the London *Times* sends to that journal the following letter on Russian affairs from on authority for which he vouches:—"It is a great mistake to suppose that the fears for the new Emperor's safety is exaggerated. It would be more correct to say they were inexplicable, if account were not taken of the influence he undergoes. It is, indeed, strange to see a man of thirty-seven, of robust frame and Herculean strength, a prey to terror, for the Emperor has extraordinary physical strength, and I remember seeing him bend a horseshoe with his finger; yet such is the case, owing to the influence upon him—he is an excellent husband—of the Empress' nervousness. His departure to Gatchina was a veritable flight. The day when he was to start for Imperial trains were ostentatiously ready in the different stations in St. Petersburg, with all the official and military attendants, and, while the four trains were waiting, the Emperor fled in a train, without attendance, which had been waiting at a siding. Without believing all the exaggerated accounts given, it is pretty certain that the Emperor is almost invisible at Gatchina; that he seldom sees his Ministers, and the aides-de-camp, who formerly had free access to the Czar's person, have received a circular intimating to them that they are only to appear twice a week and on special orders. The population of St. Petersburg were greatly impressed at the Emperor's absence from the fortieth day's mass for his father, the presence of a son on that occasion being more obligatory in Russia than attendance even at the funeral. The Empress was likewise absent. On Easter Sunday, when from time immemorial every Russian could see and even kiss the Emperor, nobody could catch sight of him, which stupefied all Russia.

DEATHBED LIFE INSURANCE.

Regarding this new mania in our state a correspondent of the *Sun* writing from Selinsgrove says: No town in Pennsylvania has a worse attack of the mutual aid insurance mania than this. By many the place is known as "Insuranceville." Boys and girls, men and women, speculate in policies and think, talk, and dream of little else. There are sixteen companies in the county in full blast. Many other State concerns are represented, and hundreds of agents are busy as bees writing policies, and transferring or selling them. Hundreds of business men carry in their pockets policies on lives of aged and poor persons who are on the brink of the grave. These policies are sold "on the market" here, almost the same as railroad stocks are sold in commercial centers. The taverns in the town are like exchanges on a small scale.

It is a common thing to see a public sale of a policy. The owner offers it in some such words as these: "Gentlemen, here is a policy on the life of old Mother Richter, who lives over the ridge, a mile above town. She is insured for $2,000 in the ——— Company of Harrisburg, which company pays in full ninety days after the death of the insured. With the policy is a receipt from the old woman for $10 for assigning her policy to me, and he acknowledges, in the presence of two witnesses, that she has no further claim. The doctor was with her this afternoon, and he reports that her condition is much worse than it was yesterday, and that she is growing weaker, and is unable to sit up. Now, gentlemen, what do I hear for this $2,000 policy? Give me a bid on it; start it; fire away on it. What do I hear?"

In this manner hundreds of policies are bought and sold every week in this county, to say nothing of those which are sold privately.

There is in Reading a man about 60 years old who owns a horse and cart and makes a living by hauling ashes and other odd jobs about town. He is in excellent health, and works nearly every day of his life. He is opposed to what he calls "the wicked speculation in deathbed life insurance," and he has considerable amusement at those who dabble in it. Now and then he tells an agent to send around a speculator. The speculator is informed of "a good subject." When he is approaching the old man feigns feebleness, and says, "No, no: they won't take me. I'm not well enough." "Yes they will," says the speculator, "I'll see that you are taken all right. Just sign that blank application. I'll put you in for five thousand.

The old man coughs, complains that his lungs are nearly gone, and says: "Well, I'll sign; but I guess the company won't pass me. Dr ——— was here yesterday and examined me. I dont know what he reported.

Another very weak attempt at coughing here follows, the blank application is signed, the subject is paid $10, and the speculator departs, saying as he goes, "Good-by, Mr. ——— hope you'll soon get over your cold and get stronger."

When the speculator is out of sight the old man straightens up, laughs heartily, puts his $10 in his vest pocket, and says: "The rascal! Insuring me for $5.000 for his own benefit, and then having the impudence to wish me an early recovery!" The old man goes to see his friends, and they tell him he is looking better than ever, while he knows he is as healthy as a buck. In that way he has captured about a dozen speculators, and is insured for about $70 000 The policies are hardly worth pocket room, because the old man is likely to live ten or twenty years. The speculators want policies on persons who are dying, the nearer death the better.

Peruna is the greatest and best remedy I ever used. Am well. JAS. FITZGERALD, Pittsburg, Pa.

A STEAMER CAPSIZES NEAR LONDON, ONT., WITH 600 PASSENGERS.

Nearly Two Hundred Persons Drowned.

London, Ont., May 24.—This evening at six o'clock the steamer Victoria, with over 600 excursionists on board, was returning from Spring Bank and when near the Cane railway bridge, one mile below the city, the boat suddenly collapsed like an egg-shell and became a total wreck level with the water's edge. All the passengers were instantly plunged into the stream more than half of them being underneath the debris. Fathers, mothers, brothers and sisters rushed about panic-stricken, endeavoring to identify relatives.

All is confusion at the present moment. The landing at the foot of Dundas street is now crowded with people, all waiting in breathless expectation for the arrival of the steamer Princess with the bodies. The total loss will aggregate one hundred and seventy-five.

The accident was certainly due to gross carelessness. The boat was over-crowded to a disgraceful extent. Manager Geo. Parish was expostulated with by several at Spring Bank and urged not to let the boat go out in that overcrowded condition but he is reported to have replied, "All right, I know my business," or something of that sort

DEAD WITH A PARDON IN HIS HAND.

[Columbia, (Ohio) Special.]

Theodore Dunbar died at the Penitentiary Tuesday with a pardon from Governor Foster in his hands. Dunbar was an Eastern man, but got into bad company, went to the dogs generally, left his wife, joined a circus and came West with a woman who passed as his wife and did trapeze acts. While the circus was at Dayton a year ago Dunbar got on a spree, and with a number of others, raided a toll-gate house near that city. They found an old lady present, and, on refusing to disclose the whereabouts of her funds, the crowd of roughs placed the woman on a red hot stove till she told where the money was.

FOUR CHILDREN PERISH IN A FIRE AT PLAIN CITY, OHIO.

Columbus, Ohio, May 27.—A special to the Evening Dispatch from Plain City, says: "The barn belonging to Andrew Lewis, who lives five miles south of here, on what is called the Taylor farm, was burned yesterday while the family were all away but four children. It seems that in the father and mother's absence the children had been playing in the barn and set fire to some old straw in the barn. The flames spread so rapidly that the children could not get out and were all burned to death. The bodies were recovered two hours after the fire, burned to a crisp. The children were aged from three to twelve years. When found they were all in a pile, showing that they clung together in their suffering and last moments.

SHOT DOWN WHILE ATTEMPTING TO STOP A STAGE IN NEW MEXICO

SAN MARCIAL, N. M., May 19.—The eastward bound stage of the Pioneer line was stopped by two masked men twenty miles southwest of here about noon yesterday. They advanced with guns aimed at the driver, Pete Donnelly, and both fired as they shouted to him to halt. Charles McConkey, one of the proprietors of the stage line, and W. H. Berry, a passenger, were on top of the stage near the driver. They had Winchester rifles, and used them with such effect as to bring down both the desperadoes. One of them struggled to raise himself up to fire again, but was quieted by an other bulletfrom McConkey's rifle.

WOMAN'S WISDOM.

"She insists that it is more important that her family shall be kept in full health, than that she should have all the fashionable dresses and styles of the times. She therefore sees to it, that each member of her family is supplied with enough Hop Bitters, at the first appearance of any symptoms of ill health, to prevent a fit of sickness with its attendant expenses, care and anxiety. All women should exercise their wisdom in this way.—*New Haven Palladium.*

A DAUGHTER SHOOTS HER MOTHER AND THE FATHER ASSAULTS THE GIRL.

New York, May 27.—A special from Atlanta, Ga., says: "Near Cochran today Mrs. Tiny Garrett and her daughter quarreled, whereupon the daughter seized a shot-gun and shot off the top of her mother's head. She fired again but without effect. When the father came home he whipped the girl nearly to death. The mother and daughter are both reported dying."

A FATHER AND HIS TWO SONS SHOT.

Watertown, N. Y., May 25.—David Augsburg, of Parnelia Four Corners, near this city, shot a neighbor named Samuel Sealor and his two sons, this morning. The father will probably die. The shooting was the result of a quarrel about a farm.

LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S VEGETABLE COMPOUND, the great medicine for all female complaints, is the greatest strengthener of the back, stomach, nerves, kidneys, urinary and genital organs of man and women ever known. Send for circulars to Lydia E. Pinkham, Lynn, Mass. 26 may 2t.

TAKE THE

THE GREAT

BURLINGTON ROUTE.

☞ No other line runs Three Through Passenger Trains Daily between Chicago, Des Moines, Council Bluffs, Omaha, Lincoln, St. Joseph, Atchison, Topeka and Kansas City. Direct connections for all points in Kansas, Nebraska, Colorado, Wyoming, Montana, Nevada, New Mexico, Arizona, Idaho, Oregon and California.

The Shortest, Speediest and Most Comfortable Route via Hannibal to Fort Scott, Denison, Dallas, Houston, Austin, San Antonio, Galveston and all points in Texas.

The unequaled inducements offered by this Line to Travelers and Tourists, are as follows: The celebrated Pullman (16-wheel) Palace Sleeping Cars, run only on this Line, C., B. & Q. Palace Drawing-Room Cars, with Horton's Reclining Chairs. No extra charge for Seats in Reclining Chairs. The famous C., B. & Q. Palace Dining Cars. Gorgeous Smoking Cars fitted with Elegant High-Backed Rattan Revolving Chairs for the exclusive use of first-class passengers.

Steel Track and Superior Equipment, combined with their Great Through Car Arrangement, makes this, above all others, the favorite Route to the South, South-West, and the Far West.

Try it, and you will find traveling a luxury instead of a discomfort.

Through Tickets via this Celebrated Line for sale at all offices in the United States and Canada.

All information about Rates of Fare, Sleeping Car Accommodations, Time Tables, &c., will be cheerfully given, and will send *Free* to any address an elegant *County Map* of United States, in colors, by applying to

J. Q. A. BEAN, Gen'l Eastern Agent,
306 Washington St., Boston, Mass.
and 317 Broadway, New York.

JAMES R. WOOD, Gen. Pass. Agt., Chicago.
P. J. POTTER, Gen. Manager, Chicago.

We have received from L. H. Rogers, New York, a "Birds Eye View of the English Language," a regular monument of patience, The sheet is 22x38 inches, and contains more information for persons who write letters than we ever saw or thought could be arranged on one sheet. The first part contains rules for spelling and punctuation, also rules for capital letters. Next is a bird's eye view of the correct spelling of 25,000 words. Every word is before you at a glance, and is easily found by a complete system of indexing. Also a bird's eye view of 20,000 synonyms which are of great assistance to writers; to which, we may say, is added a list of 2,000 words of similar pronunciation, which alone will amply repay the purchaser for the price of the chart. Send 25 cts. to L. H. Rogers, 75 Maiden Lane, New York city, and procure a copy.

HALL'S VEGETABLE SICILIAN HAIR RENEWER is a scientific combination of some of the most powerful restorative agents in the vegetable kingdom. It restores gray hair to its original color. It makes the scalp white and clean. It cures dandruff and humors, and falling-out of the hair. It furnishes the nutritive principle by which the hair is nourished and supported. It makes the hair moist, soft and glossy, and is unsurpassed as a hair dressing. It is the most economical preparation ever offered to the public, as its effects remain a long time, making only an occasional application necessary. It is recommended and used by eminent medical men, and officially endorsed by the State Assayer of Massachusetts. The popularity of Hall's Hair Renewer has increased with the test of many years, both in this country and in foreign lands, and it is now known and used in all the civilized countries of the world. 6

FOR SALE BY ALL DELAERS

UNITED STATES MAP FREE.

All persons sending their address on a postal card to General Passenger Agent, C., B. & Q. R. R. Chicago, Ill., will receive, free of all charge, an elegant folder and complete COUNTY MAP OF THE UNITED STATES. We advise readers to send in their applications at once, as we secure a valuable and handsome document. It is the most complete map now out.

—As soon as Conkling got back to New York, things turned in his favor—everybody saw that the great senator who fought two administrations, wore a suit of clothes from the Philad. Branch and that gave him the inside track. There is a charm in the clothing bought at the Philad. Branch.

BLACKSMITHING. Mr. B. F. Wiser having opened shops opposite the Lutheran Church, at Centre Hall, offers his services to the people of this vicinity in all the branches of blacksmithing. With many years of experience he feels his work will render satisfaction, and kindly asks a share of patronage. 7ap3m

The happiest results invariably attend the taking of "Sellers' Celebrated Liver Pills." 25c. per box.

—Only the purest and best groceries kept at Dinges'.

The Purest and Best Medicine ever Made.

A combination of Hops, Buchu, Mandrake and Dandelion, with all the best and most curative properties of all other Bitters, makes the greatest Blood Purifier, Liver Regulator, and Life and Health Restoring Agent on earth.

No disease can exist long where Hop Bitters are used, and no one who will use them according to directions and keep the laws of health and virtue will be sick but if you only feel bad or miserable, Hop Bitters will give you relief at once. It may save your life, it has saved hundreds.

$500 will be paid for a case they will not cure or help. Do not suffer any more, but use them and get your friends to use Hop Bitters. Remember, Hop Bitters is no vile, drugged drunken nostrum, but the Purest and Best Medicine ever made; the "INVALIDS FRIEND and HOPE" and no person or family should be without them.

D. I. C., or an absolute and irresistible cure for drunkenness, use of opium, tobacco and narcotics. All sold by druggists. Send for Circular. Hop Bitters Mfg. Co., Rochester, N. Y. and Toronto, Ont.

PE-RU-NA

MAN-A-LIN

SPECIAL NOTICES.

PIMPLES.

I will mail (Free) the receipt for a simple VEGETABLE BALM that will remove TAN, FRECKLES, PIMPLES and BLOTCHES, leaving the skin soft, clear and beautiful; also instructions for producing a luxuriant growth of hair on a bald head or smooth face. Address, inclosing 3c. stamp, Ben. Vandelf & Co., 6 Beekman Street, N. Y.

TO CONSUMPTIVES.

The advertiser, having been permanently cured of that dread disease, Consumption, by a simple remedy, is anxious to make known to his fellow-sufferers the means of cure. To all who desire it, he will send a copy of the prescription used, (free of charge,) with the directions for preparing and using the same, which they will find a sure cure for CONSUMPTION, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, &c.

Parties wishing the Prescription will please address Rev. E. A. WILSON, 194 Penn St., Williamsburg N. Y.

A GENTS WANTED. Big pay. Light work. Steady employment. Samples free. Address, M. L. BYRN, 49 Nassau Street, N. Y.

ERRORS OF YOUTH.

A GENTLEMAN who suffered for years from Nervous DEBILITY, PREMATURE DECAY, and all the effects of youthful indiscretion, will for the sake of suffering humanity, send free to all who need it, the receipt and direction for making the simple remedy by which he was cured. Sufferers willing to profit by the advertiser's experience can do so by addressing in perfect confidence,

F. B. WILSON, 13 Cedar St. N. Y.

STRAWBRIDGE & CLOTHIER

ANNOUNCE A

GREAT CLOSING SALE

—OF—

SEASONABLE DRY GOODS,

Which commenced May 26th and will be continued during

JUNE, JULY and AUGUST.

After a highly successful season the last days of May find us with a stock aggregating about

A MILLION OF DOLLARS

and much too large in certain descriptions of goods, which, though seasonable and highly desirable now, may not be so another season.

ARRANGEMENTS FOR THE FUTURE,

lookng to the extension of our business and the enlargement of facilities for its convenient transaction, also render it desirable that this stock should be speedily and greatly reduced.

We propose, therefore, to offer extensive and very unusual inducements to the people to take from us during the next ninety days the greater portion of the above amount. The bargains offered are in every one of our

THIRTY-FOUR DEPARTMENTS.

Our organization and machinery for the rapid distribution of large quantities of goods smoothly and satisfactorily are believed to be unsurpassed in the American market, but no effort shall be spared to strengthen them and add to their efficiency during the pressure of this CLOSIFG SALE.

Every person within reach of Philadelphia and having dry goods to buy should visit us in person during the continuation of this sale, but those who are unable to leave home can receive their supplies at the marked down prices through the MAIL ORDER DEPARTMENT.

STRAWBRIDGE & CLOTHIER,

Market Street to Filbert. - N W. Cor. Eighth Street.

PHILADELPHIA.

SECOND ARRIVAL OF SPRING GOODS.

Our trade has been so much larger than we expected that our Mr. Gust Lyon has been compelled to go east again for a second spring stock. We have just received beautiful Lawns, the handsomest stock and patterns, from 7 cts. upward. A new line of Buntings, Grena lines and Hermanis. We can show you a handsome lot of chintzes Percales, Cretonnes, etc. Undoubtedly we have the best and most varied assortment of Ladies Underwear, Chemsie, Drawers, Night Gowns and suits complete. We have skirts from 38c to $6.50, trimmed in Embroidery, or Lace Chemise from 40c to $3.00 in all styles. Lady clerks in attendence to show you these goods. Ladys Linen ulsters, the largest variety now open that can be found anywhere; we need not quote prices of them but we guarantee them 15 per cent. cheaper than any other house in the county.

In parasols we can beat anything around here. Ladies Slippers, Walking Shoes, Inclined Sandals, Button walking shoes, box toed and otherwise; we can show you about 30 varieties—Bought direct from the manufacturers:

Clothing.

The largest and most complete stock of clothing brought to town. Summer suits $3.75. A beautiful light medium weight or heavy suit for $4 75. A good union cassimere suit for $5 00. A nice dress suit for $6.75, $7 50 and $8.00, are good quality, light and dark cassimere. The best quality of suits in all wool cassimeres, diagonals, basket paterns and vasselburgs from $10.00 up.

We are willing to wager that we have sold more pants this season than any 3 other concerns combined, because we had better and better made and cheaper than you can find anywhere. Boys good pants for 75 cts. and mens good pants for $1.00. We have Warner & Co's celebrated pats for $1 25, celebrated because they are better and better goods than any other pants for the money.

BOOTS, BOOTS & SHOES, SHOES.

We can now show tiree times as many shoes as any other concern. Mens low cut button, Oxford ties, high button shoes and buckle shoes. We have them very cheap, for parties that don't want to pay much, from $1 25 up and we have the best good, serviceable and fine shoes.

Come and see for yourselves if we don't do all we say. We are running 4 large stores and buy goods direct from the manufacturers and we can afford to sell cheap.

All Goods Marked in Plain Figures and Strictly One Price.

LYON & CO.

All Kinds of Country Produce Taken.

Branch Stores. Philipsburg, Reynoldsville and Houtzville, Pa.

WHAT WE HAVE NOT GOT.

We have no Dress goods, all wool, and a yard wide, at 8 cents per yard.
We have no yard-wide Muslins at 2 cents per yard.
We have no Calicos at 2 cents per yard.
We have no handsmade Shoes, all warranted, at 75 cents per pair.
We have no First-Class, all wool suits for Men, at $2.50.
We have no trash of any kind that we are trying to gull the commuutiy with.

BUT WE HAVE GOT

A better grade of Dress Goods, at 15 cents and up, than can be bought at any other store in Bellefonte at same price.

We have at from 6 cents up a better value in Bleached and Unbleached Muslins than the same price will buy you elsewhere.

We have CARPETS that have two ounces more wool to the yard, at same prices that lower grades bring elsewhere.

We have the LARGEST STOCK of CARPETS, best assortment to select from that can be found in Centre county.

We have the best Three Dollar Child's Suits that the money can procure.

We have the best Five Dollar School Suits in Bellefonte for that price.

We have the best Ten Dollar Suits for Men sold anywhere.

We have the best work, trimmings, fits and appearance in our Clothing for the money procured in the county. All first-class Clothiers are selling the same make of Clothing. No slop shop trash, thrown or pasted together, but regular sewed, sameas any Merchant Tailor would or could make them.

We have the very best hand-made BOOTS and SH

The Centre Reporter.
SUPPLEMENT.

Centre Hall, Pa., June 2, 1881.

THE CZAR'S MISERY.

PRECAUTIONS AGAINST ASSASSINATION.

NEW YORK, April 28.—Cablegrams, states a letter from St. Petersburg, give a gloomy account of the new Czar's life at the Castle of Gatschina, thirty miles from the capital. Before the court moved thither several hundred artisans of the Preobrajinsky regiment were sent to make the necessary alterations. At midnight they assembled in church at Gatschina and were sworn to silence, death or Siberia, being the penalty of infraction of the oath. Ten roubles was the price of each man's silence. The alterations were made in forty eight hours.

The *Vodki* soon loosened the tongues of the workmen and the following is a description of the precaution made in the Palace of the Czar: A subterranean passage leads from the Czar's room to the stables where a number of horses are kept saddled and bridled day and night. Sentinals are posted at intervals of twenty yards all around the building. The Imperial bed room has two windows protected at night by massive iron shutters which can only be reached from the outside by passing through three spacious ante-chambers in which areposted eighty Cossacks armed to the teeth. They are allowed to speak and move about in two outer rooms, but in the hall adjoining the Czar's bed room, perfect silence is maintained all night. The General on duty for the day sits in an easy chair, his Cossacks sitting on a divan which runs around the whole room. At the General's right hand is the knob of an electric apparatus which rings the bell in every gaurd house within the palace grounds. When the Emperor is about to retire, before shutting the door he removes the outer handle so no entrance can be effected until he, himself, personally opens the door from the inside. Unlike his father, he cannot endure the armed soldier in his bed room.

Several mines have been discovered at St. Petersburg. A quantity of dynamite was seized just after it had been introduced into the court yard of the Palace of Gatschina, concealed in a load of hay.

—Get you'r little boy a nice suit at the Philad. Branch. They have just what you want. You can get a suit for a boy for $1.50, and that's dirt cheap. Try it, and our word for it, they can please you, and you will have the satisfaction of saving money.

Lung and liver complaints are certainly benefited, often cured, by a free consumption of onions, either cooked or raw. Colds yield to them like magic. Taken regularly, they greatly promote the health of the lungs and the digestive organs. An extract made by boiling down the juice of onions to a sirup, and taken as a medicine, answers the purpose very well, but fried, roasted, or boiled onions are better. Onions are a very cheap medicine, within everybody's reach, and they are not by any means as "bad to take" as the costly nostrums a neglect of their use may necessitate.

—Don't fail to read the two new adv's of Clevan Dinges in the paper and supplement. You will find that all said is true.

LEWISTOWN
Marble & Granite
WORKS.
D. R. STRATFORD,
Proprietor, Lewistown, Pa.

The undersigned respectfully informs the public of Pennsvalley that he is prepared to do all kinds of work in MARBLE AND GRANITE at

Cheaper Rates Then Elsewhere

Write or call on Clevan Dinges for terms and designs.

I have accepted this agency with the view of introducing the work turned out by the Lewistown Marble & Granite Works.

Confident that I can furnish first class work at greatly reduced prices from what has been usually paid; all work warranted and erected on the graves.

Respectfully,
16octly CLEVAN DINGES.
Centre Hall.

HARDWARE,
Jas. Harris & Co.
ARE SELLING VERY LOW
REAPER SECTIONS and REAPERS,
And all kinds of Farming Tools,
RAKES, FORKS, SCYTHES,
SPROUTS HAY FORKS,
ROPE BLOCKS, ETC.,
As well as all kinds of **HARDWARE**, to meet all demands in this line,
JAS. HARRIS & CO.
Bellefonte.

HENRY BOOZER,
CENTRE HALL,
MANUFACTURER OF
Saddles, Harness, Bridles, Collars, Whips Flynets, and also keeps on hand Cotton Nets, etc. Prices low as any where else. All kinds of repairing done. The best stock always kept on hand. All work warranted. A share of the public patronage kindly solicited. 10oct, tf

HOW TO MAKE MONEY
and how to
SAVE MONEY
CAN BE LEARNED BY CALLING AT THE
PHILA. BRANCH.
PHILA. BRANCH.
BECAUSE ITS STOCK IS BETTER, CHEAPER AND
LARGER THAN ALL OTHERS
and you can positively
BE SUITED
By purchasing your clothing at the Phila. Branch.
They have just received a new stock of
CLOTHING FOR MEN, BOYS AND CHILDREN AND ARE AS ALWAYS
HEADQUARTERS
FOR GENUINE GOODS. CLOTHING
Manufactured by their own House and every Article Marked and Warranted.
SAM'L LEWINS, the Manager now
DEFIES THE WORLD & THE REST OF MANKIND,
even the man in the Moon. The PHILA. BRANCH never was beat, never will be beat and never can be beat for the *Cheapest Clothing* offered in or outside of Centre County.
All that is said here is meant. Go and See, and carry the news to your neighbor that
***Money can Positively be saved at the* PHILA. BRANCH.**

SUCCESS OF AN ELECTRIC RAILWAY.

BERLIN, May 12.—The Electric Railway to Lichtenfeld, Prussia, was opened to-day and was a perfect success. A number of scientists and officials were present. The electric locomotive used on the railway consists of a dynamo machine mounted upon wheels and operated by an electric current, which it receives from a central insulated rail, and passes off through its wheels upon the two side rails, which are insulated. Of course the electric energy is generated by steam power, operating a dynamo machine similar to the one on the engine, and which has one of its poles connected with the track rails, and the other is connected with the central insulated rail, which is simply a conductor. The engine is started and stopped by means of a lever controled by the engineer, and the brake is operated in the same way. The original experiment was with carrying eighteen passengers, and a speed of eight miles an hour was made.

—Corn is about all planted in the valley; some is up and quite fine, farmers will now get time to rush to the Philad. Branch for clothing. Lewins has just returned from Philadelphia with a large new stock. Any one—man or boy—can be suited, fitted and pleased in style, price or quality of goods. Don't delay, but go at once for the new stock.

"Minersville's beauty," Miss Ida G. Reed, declares that she was the adjudged to be the beauty sought for by Forepaugh, and went to Philadelphia at the request of Forepaugh's agent. While the negotiations were pending at the Colonnade hotel, both Forepaugh and the manager confessed that the $10,000 offer was all a sham, but they would give her a salary of $50 per week and pay expenses of herself and companion.—This offer Miss Reed refused to accept, and the money compensation was raised from $50 to $75; but she would not agree and so the arrangment fell through and she went home. The lady who has accepted the position has agreed to do so for $30 per week for a term of thirty weeks. This is Miss Reed's statement, and her character is said to be unimpeachable.

—Our young friend Clevan Dinges knows the value of advertising, as a glance at his two large ads. in the paper and supplement will show. We can heartily reccommend Clevan to all in need of anything in his line.

CURE FOR DIPTHERIA.—It is given out that onions are an unfailing cure of diptheria. They must be placed in a bandage, in their raw state, and then beaten into a pulp, and the cloth containing them, juice and all, bound about the throat and well up under the ears. Renewals must be made as often as they begin to get dry. In cases noticed the result has been almost magical, deadly pain yielding in a short time to sleepy comfort. We trust the remedy, which is quite simple, may have a wide enough trial to fully test its usefulness.

Farmers'
SUPPLY STORE
—BY—
Alexander & Co.
BELLEFONTE, PA.

We sell:

Corn Shellers with cleaners. Telegraph Hay and Straw Cutters, Fodder Cutter and Crusher, Farmers' Chop Mills.

CONKLIN WAGONS.

Farm, and road wagons, for one, two and four horses. Broad-tire wagon for farmers. Broad-tire, low-wheeled wagons for lumbermen. Wide and narrow track wagons.

The CONKLIN-WAGONS are made of the best material, are highly finished, run lighter, stand more wear, last longer than any other wagon

CORTLAND

Buggies, Phaetons and Platform Spring Wagons. PRICES LOW. We guarantee the above buggies, &c. to be first class goods.

Chilled Plows.

OLIVER CHILLED PLOW, SYRACUSE STEEL and CHILLED PLOWS, common iron beam plows, shares and other repairs.

Cayuga Plaster,
FINELY GROUND,
—AT THE—
Lowest Prices
POWDER.

Blasting, Rifle and Sporting Powder on hand, at wholesale prices Also Fuse.

FAIRBANKS SCALES,
ALL SIZES.

SEEDS.

Clover, Hungarian, Lawn, Timothy, and a full line of other grass seeds.

Store opposite the Bush House.

Alexander & Co.
BELLEFONTE.

DON'T READ NOVELS!

But read this.

I insert this advertisement to inform the public that I *can, will* and *do save* my customers from 5 to 10 per cent. on all goods that I have in Stock.

I will prove to you that I can save you this percentage on Bellefonte prices and can easily do it. My Stock consists in part of

Queensware

In Endless Variety.

SIX CUPS AND SIX SAUCERS FOR 12 CTS.

Whole set of Best Stoneware Dishes, 44 pieces, for only $3.85.

Everything in this line equally low.

GLASSWARE—fine assortment.

Nice Goblets 55 cts. per dozen—5 cts. a piece
Tumblers 35 " 3 "

GROCERIES.

All Pure Goods—Lower than the Lowest.

DRY GOODS.

LARGE STOCK, BIG ASSORTMENT AT PRICES TO ASTONISH ALL FOR CHEAPNESS.

BUT NOW TALK IN

Clothing.

I have an immense Stock,—cheaper than anyother party dare sell. Thirty-three suits sold in ten days. If you want a

GOOD, CHEAP SUIT

Call on me, I can show you an elegant line.

HAVE ONE OF THE LARGEST STOCKS OF

Carpets

ever offered for sale in

CENTRE COUNTY.

A CORDIAL INVITATION IS EXTENDED TO ALL TO CALL AND SEE. Respectfully,

CLEVAN DINGES.

BEECHER'S SUNDAY SENSATIONS

New York *Herald*, April 4.

A deep hush fell upon Plymouth Church and every ear was straind when Mr. Beecher said he would relate an incident which he had never spoken of before. He remarked playfully that he would now tell it confidentially. There came to me, he said, a member of my own Church the mother of a young woman, who said that her daughter had became fascinated with the Roman worship and wanted to unit with that Church. I said to her: "Tell your child to wait one year until her own mind and judgment are settled, and if at the end of that time she shall find that she is drawn nearer to God and to heaven through that Church let her come to me and I will take her by the hand and carry her to the door." At the end of the year she was still anxious to enter that Church, and I sat down and wrote a letter to an honored Catholic pastor of this city, and said: "This lamb has found greener pastures in your fields than in mine. She joined the Catholic Church, and is to-day a happy Christian girl in that communion. Any one could have heard a pin drop while Mr. Beecher was telling this, and there was what is generally called a sensation as he added: "I'd do it again if it were necessary; for when I speak of the unity of all that believe n the Lord Jesus Christ I mean it."

—If Conkling and Platt are elected as their own successors to the senate, each will get himself a new suit of clothes of Lewins, at the Philad. Branch, so Garfield wont know them when they get back to Washington. Who'd thought these chaps were so cunning as that? Gosh, won't Garfield be fooled!

—DIPHTHERIA.—Dr. Gauthier, of St. Paul, Minn., tells in the Chicago *Medical Review* of his success in an epidemic of diphtheria by the use of iodine. He has treated 200 cases with but two deaths, while before adopting this method he lost one-third of all his cases. The treatment is as follows: The patient is ordered tincture iodine in ten to twelve drop doses every hour, well diluted with water, so long as fever lasts, subsequently reducing to ten drops every two, and finally every three hours. Local applications are made use of at the same time. These latter should be made by the physician at least twice a day. For internal use the decolorized tincture is used. Bread and starchy articles of diet are used in abundance.

—Don't glance at Dinges' advertisement and then pass on without further notice, that's not what he wrote it for. It will be as much to your benefit as his to read it.

DR. UNGER'S CURE FOR DRUNKENNESS.—The claims of Dr. Unger for a remedy for curing intemperance would seem to be justified, if we may rely upon as good authority as the Chicago *Tribune* for the evidence. Mr. Joseph Medill, the editor, is said to be a strong indorser of the new remedy, and from the editorial commendations of it in the *Tribune* we conclude the rempdy has produced some benefit to the community already. It is claimed that the doctor has cured 28,000 persons of the worst form of intemperance with it, and that this is the first remedy ever discovered that kills the disease and the inclination to drink at one and the same time.

Remedy.—Take one pound of best, quill red Peruvian bark, powder it, and soak it in one pint of diluted alcohol. Afterward strain and evaporate it down to half a pint. Directions for its use: Dose—a teaspoonfull every three hours the first and second day, and occasionally moisten the tongue between the doses. It acts like quinine, and the patient can tell by a headache if he is getting to much. The third day take as previous, but reduce the dose to fifteen drops, and then down to ten, and then down to five drops. To make a cure, it takes from five to fifteen days, and in extreme cases thirty days. Seven days are about the average in which a cure can be effected.

Now Ready!

—Just Received—

A NEW STOCK

AT

WM. WOLF'S.

CENTRE HALL, PA.

Mr. Wolf has just returned from the city with a stock of goods that will beat anything he has yet offered. But what he depends the most on for selling his goods are his

LOW PRICES

AS EVERYTHING HAS BEEN MARKED DOWN.

His stock consists of everything usually kept in a well stocked store, such as

DRY GOODS
GROCERIES

BOOTS AND SHOES
READY-MADE CLOTHING, HARDWARE, QUEENS, GLASS AND WILLOW WARE,
ETC., ETC.,

DOLL & MINGLE.

BROCKERHOFF ROW, BELLEFONTE, PA.

BOOTS & SHOES,

A complete stock of entirely new Goods.

Fit and Quality Equal to Any.

GOODS BOUGHT DIRECT FROM THE MANUFACTURERS THEREBY SAVING CUSTOMERS THE DOUBLE PROFIT GENERALLY PAID.

We ask you to examine our Goods, and then compare prices with other Dealers.

WE HAVE A SHOE FOR $1.00,

WHICH WE CANNOT RECOMMEND TO WEAR A YEAR, BUT WE DO RECOMMEND AND GUARANTEE OUR BETTER GOODS.

If you want a shoddy Shoe we can give it to you, but we prefer giving customers the worth of their money.

We can save you money—and a dollar saved is a dollar made.

GIVE US A CALL.

Doll & Mingle,

BELLEFONTE, PA.

Organs! Organs!

Pianos! Pianos!

Bellefonte Music Store!

ORGANS BOUGHT BY THE HUNDRED,

and for CASH sold below the lowest.

NO AGENTS EMPLOYED!

Satisfaction Guaranteed

Don't forget it—get our prices before you buy. We allow no one to undersell us.

We are the only firm representing the following organs in Centre county.

THE ESTEY,
MASON & HAMLIN,
SMITH AMERICAN,
SHOEMAKER

Any one claiming to represent any of the above makes in this county is a falsifier and unworthy of confidence. 28aptf

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DR. G. W. HOSTERMAN,

DENTIST,

Centre Hall. Office at residence on Church street, opposite Luth. Church. Will give satisfaction in all branches of his profession, ether administered. 14apr.

HELP

Yourselves by making money when a golden chance is offered, thereby always keeping poverty from your door. Those who always take advantage of the good chances for making money that are offered generally become wealthy; while those who do not improve such chances remain in poverty. We want many men, women, boys and girls to work for us right in their own localities. The business will pay more than ten times ordinary wages. We furnish an expensive outfit and all that you need, free. No one who engages fails to make money very rapidly. You can devote your whole time to the work, or only your spare moments. Full information and all that is needed sent free. Address STINSON & CO., Portland, Maine. 6ootf

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DR. S. G. GUTELIUS,

Dentist, Millheim.

Offers his professional services to the public. He is prepared to perform all operations in the dental profession.

He is now fully prepared to extract teeth absolutely without pain. may9-78.

PENNSVALLEY BANKING CO.

CENTRE HALL, PA.

RECEIVE DEPOSITS and allow Interest; Discount Notes; Buy and Sell Government Securities, Gold and Coupons.

WM. WOLF, Pres't. WM. B. MINGLE, Cashier

GOLD. Great chance to make money. We need a person in every town to take subscriptions for the largest, cheapest and best Illustrated family publication in the world. Anyone can become a successful agent. Six elegant works of art given free to subscribers. The price is so low that almost everybody subscribes. One agent reports taking 130 subscribers in a day. A lady agent reports making over $200 clear profit in ten days. All who engage making money fast. You can devote all your time to the business, or only your spare time. You need not be away from home over night. You can do it as well as others. Full directions and terms free. Elegant and expensive Outfit free. If you want profitable work send us your address at once. It costs nothing to try the business. No one who engages fails to make great pay. Address GEORGE STINSON & CO., Portland, Maine. 31ny1

J. ZELLER & SON
DRUGGISTS,

No. 6 Brockerhoff Row, Bellefonte Penn'a.

Dealers in Drugs, Chemicals, Perfumery, Fancy Goods &c., &c.

Pure Wines and Liquors for medical purposes always kept. DEC13'77

HENRY BROCKERHOFF, President. J. D. SHUGERT, Cashier

CENTRE COUNTY BANKING CO.

(Late Milliken, Hoover & Co.)

Receive Deposits, And Allow Interest, Discount Notes, Buy and Sell Government Securities, Gold & Coupons

10apr68tf

BROCKERHOFF HOUSE.

(Opposite Court-house.)

H. BROCKERHOFF, Prop'r, WM. McKINNEY, Manager.

Good sample rooms on first floor. Free bus to and from all trains. Special rates to Witnesses and Jurors. 25apry Strictly First-Class.

C. T. ALEXANDER. C. M. BOWER.

ALEXANDER & BOWER, Attorneys-at-Law, Bellefonte. Special attention given to Collections and Orphans' Court Business. Will be found in Grimes and Hale's Office, Temple Court Building, 1dec77tf

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DR. J. W. REUNS. Dentist, can be found at his office and residence on North side of High Street, three doors East of Allegheny, Bellefonte, Pa. 27feb tf.

JERRY MILLER

BARBER AND HAIRDRESSER—In the basement of the bank building. All work done in fashionable style. 1ly

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JOHN F. POTTER, Attorney-at-Law. Collections promptly made and special attention given to those having lands or property for sale. Will draw up and have acknowledged Deeds, Mortgages, &c. Office in the Diamond, north side of the court house, Bellefonte. oct13-6tf

THE CENTRE REPORTER.

WM. KURTZ.....Associate Editor.

:O:

Centre Hall, Pa., Th'rs, June 2, '81

Notwithstanding

THE LARGE SALES OF LAST WEEK OUR ASSORTMENT REMAINS UNBROKEN. WE WILL HAVE SOME

Special Bargains

IN GOODS JUST OPENING TO SHOW YOU THIS WEEK.

Whitmer & Co.,

CENTRAL SUP PLY DEPOT,

21ar-6m SPRING MILLS, PA

L. & T. RAILROAD.

TRAINS LEAVE WESTWARD.

	1	3	5	7
	A. M.	A. M.	P. M.	P. M
Montandon	7 00	9 45	2 30	6 45
Lewisburg	ar 7 15	10 00	2 45	7 00
Mifflinburg	8 03	10 51	3 13	
Fowler	9 37		4 59	
Coburn	9 48		5 10	
Spring Mills	10 15		ar 5 30	

TRAINS LEAVE EASTWARD.

	2	4	6	8
	A. M.	A. M.	P. M	P. M.
Montandon	ar 8 50	ar 9 30	ar 1 30	ar 6 25
Lewisburg	8 35	9 15	1 05	6 15
Mifflinburg	8 43	12 33		6 40
Fowler	7 10			4 10
Coburn	6 58			4 00
Spring Mills	6 30			3 30

Trains Nos. 1 and 2 connect at Montandon with Erie Mail west for Williamsport.

Nos. 3 and 4 connect with Pacific Express east for Harrisburg, Baltimore, Washington, Philadelphia and New York.

Nos. 3 and 4 connect with Pacific Express east for Harrisburg, and Niagara Express west for Williamsport.

Nos. 7 and 8 connect with Fast Line west for Williamsport and Lock Haven.

No. 8 also connects with Erie Mail east for Harrisburg, Baltimore, Washington, Philadelphia and New York.

LOCAL ITEMS.

—We had a good soaking rain on Tuesday evening.

—The prize for best goods and cheapest prices has been awarded to Dinges.

—There will be preaching in the Evangelical Church in this place on Sunday June 5, at 3½ p. m, by the Rev. M'Marr.

For Chronic Catarrh, take Peruna. I have tried it. J. HEBBLING, Allegheny City, Pa.

—The photographer, in the Bank building, will remain this week only. 4 beautiful pictures for 25 cts.

—There is a big ore boom here this spring—ore everywhere—the airseems to be full of it.

—After you have dealt once at Dinges' you will be sure to go back—as everyone does.

—We are pleased to see that Rob't Lee, of Centre Hill, who was ill all last winter, is able to be about again.

—New goods are always received at Wolf's, and his assortment is always found full. No need of going from home for bargains or any article you need.

—J. P. Condo writes us from Effingham county, Ill., that they have good prospects for a large crop of Chince bugs in that section.

—One of the evidences of the popularity of Doll and Mingle's boot and shoe store is that their sales were almost another time as large as they had anticipated.

—The fast stallion, Monroe Chief (time 2.18½) was sold last week at Chicago, to San Francisco parties, whose names are kept secret, for $18,000.

—For hot and cold, dry and wet, you can always get clothing to suit any condition of the weather, at the famous Philad. Branch store, and cheap too. Go there always before purchasing elsewhere.

—On account of the pressure upon our columns, we are obliged to omit the correspondence from Kaneville, as well as some other letters. In a few weeks we expect to have more room for our friends.

—What every body says must be true, especially when no one contradicts it—hence we repeat here a common saying, namely, that the best place to get good, pure and fresh groceries, is at Sechlers, always. And so we all say.

—Will not some brother editor give us a receipt to cure the shakes? We have tried travel, but it has failed to bring the desired effect.—*M'Veytown Journal.*

Try a divorce, it stops shakes and curtain lectures too.

—When a nice child's suit can be bought as low as $1.50, all can afford to dress the little ones. The Philad. Branch introduced these low prices, and leads off in assortment. Go and see their children's suits before purchasing elsewhere.

—Mr. Thomas Hull, of Aaronsburg, was quite unfortunate on Monday last. He was working on the Evang. Church in course of erection at that place, when one of the scaffolding boards broke and precipitated him to the ground, a distance of some 15 or 20 feet, causing him to sustain some severe injuries internally.

—Only first-class stock kept by Doll and Mingle, Bellefonte. They have the largest boot and shoe store in this part of the State, and are giving general satisfaction to all their customers.

If you are deaf, ears run, and have catarrh, take Peruna. I have tried it. C. D. WILEY, Houghton, Pa.

—The first quarterly meeting, of the M. E. Church, for Penn's Valley circuit, will be held at the Spring Mills church, next Saturday and Sunday, June 4th and 5th, 1881. The business session of the quarterly conference will be held on Saturday, June 4th at 2 o'clock p. m. Rev. J. H. M'Garrah, P. E., will preach on Sunday morning at Spring Mills and on Sunday evening in Bellefonte.

—Table groceries adapted for summer season are to be had at Sechlers. They always select their goods with a view to the season of the year, so as to serve the health and comfort of their many customers. In this regard many grocers are careless, and keep goods prepared for a special season of the year and offer it in as well as out of season. Sechlers always keep the best of everything.

—Look here girls—and old maids.—An Iowa paper claims that the supply of marriageable girls there is not equal to the demand, as there are two men to one woman in that state. The paper sends the following mail to the other states: "Send along your sisters, and your cousins, and your aunts. Remember we want none of your scrawny, wasp-waisted, squint-eyed, cosmetic-washed, freckle-faced, but healthy, handsome, wide-awake, go-ahead girls, who have been permitted to grow up as the Lord made them."

—Men of all nationalities, of all tongues, of all sizes, of all shapes, of all dispositions, of all religious creeds, of all occupations, rich, poor or otherwise, can always be suited in suits at the Philad. Branch store—where is always kept the largest stock, best assortment and at lower prices than any store in this grand old commonwealth, not excepting one.

—EMPLOYMENT FOR LADIES.—The Queen City Suspender Company, of Cincinnati, are now manufacturing and introducing their new Stocking Supporters for Ladies and Children, and their unequaled Skirt Suspenders for Ladies. None should be without them; our leading physicians recommend them, and are loud in their praise. These goods are manufactured by ladies who have made the wants of ladies and children a study, and they ask us to refer them to some reliable and energetic lady to introduce them in this county, and we certainly think that an earnest solicitation in every household would meet with a ready response, and that a determined woman could make a handsome salary and have the exclusive agency of this county. We advise some lady who is in need of employment to send to the Company her name and address, and mention this paper. Address Queen City Suspender Company, Nos. 147 & 149 West Fourth Street, Cincinnati Ohio. 26 ma. 8t

—Decoration day was pretty generally observed in this county last Monday, and the graves of our dead defenders were decked with floral tributes by the hands of loving children and grateful men and women, in memory of the fallen ones.

Millesburg had its ceremonies on Saturday, in order that the Post, G. A. R., might attend the Decoration at Bellefonte on Monday. At Sprucetown the day was fittingly observed in the afternoon, and an address delivered by Col D. H. Hastings. In the evening the ceremonies took place at Centre Hall. The cemetery had been set in order and the graves of soldiers freshened with new earth, and evergreens, and a floral monument erected in honor of the fallen ones whose bodies rest in other parts. The four Sabbath schools formed in line at the lower end of town, and followed by citizens marched to the cemetery, headed by the veteran club of Potter, preceded by the brass band, with Col. A. Gregg, as chief marshal. After the flowers were strewn upon the graves, Col. Hastings delivered an address. He spoke about half an hour, but his utterances were rich in fine thought and sentiment. We have no reports of the ceremonies in other localities.

—In the whole history of the trade never have such bargains been offered as Dinges is now showing. Dress goods, ready-made clothing, boots and shoes, and in fact everything you find in a first-class store at lower figures than any other merchant has yet dared to offer.

—We are still obliged to continue our 1 sheet supplement, making the 7th week, in order to accommodate our advertisers. Besides the advertising that has appeared we have all along had some 2 colums of ad's lying over, and have refused several colums of ad's from city agencies. We are gratified to see this evidence of the appreciation of the REPORTER as an advertising medium by business men, both in and outside the county, and further we are pleased to be informed by such that they find it pays to advertise in the REPORTER, and that its terms are so fair.

—The verdict of all purchasers is that Wolf's old stand keeps ahead, as of old, for good goods. There is not a more complete assortment in the valley, he makes his selections with the greatest care and with a view to the wants of the people. Bargains equal to the best. None compete.

—We know now what potato bugs are good for. Last week while in the wildest part of the Seven mountains angling we caught a trout which had in its stomach a full grown potato bug. *Ergo*—potato bugs are good for trout food—or bait. How this bug got away out there, where there never was a potato vine and never may be, we don't know, may have got lost and now there's one bug less for it, and that is some satisfaction.

—The senatorial fight in New York is not settled, but an agreement has been reached upon one point between the Garfield and Conkling factions, that it would be wise for all concerned to get their clothing of Lewins, at the Philad. Branch, where it is cheapest.

—The last freak of nature, are three kittens grown together at the under hind part of the body, produced by a cat of Jno. T. Lee's, of this place. The triplets have perfect bodies and members and seem more lively than another and remaining one of the same litter. This is a curiosity which may bring Barnum here some time, as he is always greedy for new wonders. Three cats in one is something that much larger towns can't boast of, and Centre Hall is ahead.

—Clothing a specialty at Dinges'. Thirty-three suits were sold in ten days and all gave satisfaction. You cannot do any better than by patronizing Cleve.

FROM THE HUB:

There is perhaps no tonic offered to the people that contains as much real intrinsic value as the Hop Bitters. Just at this season of the year, when the stomach needs an appetizer, or the blood needs purifying, the cheapest and best remedy is Hop Bitters. An ounce of prevention is worth a pound of cure, don't wait until you are prostrated by a disease that may take months for you to recover in.—*Boston Globe.*

IMPORTANT TO TRAVELERS.

SPECIAL INDUCEMENTS are offered you by the BURLINGTON ROUTE. It will pay you to read their advertisement to be found elsewhere in this issue. 26 may 7m.

THE KEY TO HEALTH.

Have you found the key to perfect health and strength? It is Kidney-Wort, the only remedy that overcomes at once the inaction of the kidneys and bowels. It purifies the blood by cleansing the system of foul humors, and by giving strength to the liver, kidneys and bowels to perform their regular functions.

POTTER TOWNSHIP AUDITORS' REPORT.

SUPERVISOR—James B. Spangler.

1881. DR.

March 14th.	
To balance of last year,	$218 18
Amount of duplicate,	648 10
	$866 28

CR.

April 12th '80.	
By cash to auditors,	$ 3 82
March 14th, '81.	
By amount of services,	80 50
By books and filling duplicate,	2 92
By labor,	652 21
By exonerations,	1 22
By order of Kurtz for pr'ting,	15 00
By balance due township,	110 61
	$866 28

SUPERVISOR—J. J. Arney.

DR.

To amount of duplicate.	$714 15
" rec'd on order of Geo Grossman,	136 75
" for work on above order,	4 00
" due on above order,	48 55
	$903 45

CR.

By amount of work on roads,	$461 02
By cash for plank, etc, for bridge,	4 44
By books and filling duplicate,	3 10
By J. C. Boal for damage for fence,	1 09
By amount for water-trough, Centre Hall,	4 00
By am't for error in Thomas Grove's tax,	1 59
By am't for exonerations,	95
By am't of percentage for collecting $250 59,	12 59
By am't for services,	55 50
By cash to auditors,	5 00
To balance due township,	354 33
	$903 45

OVERSEER—Wm. Emerick.

DR.

To balance for 1880,	$57 64
To am't of duplicate,	629 59
To balance due overseer,	12 00
	$699 23

CR

By am't of vouchers,	621 73
By percentage for collecting tax,	31 47
By am't for services,	45 00
By am't of exonerations,	1 03
	$699 23

OVERSEER—Robert Lee.

DR.

To am't of duplicate,	$729 97
To am't unseated land,	17 93
To am't rec'd Geo Spangler,	36 00
To am't rec'd of A. Lukenbauch,	2 00
To am't due overseer,	173 70
	$959 60

CR.

By balance for 1880,	$169 73
By am't of vouchers,	707 60
By am't of services,	45 00
By percentage for collecting tax,	36 45
By am't of exonerations,	82
	$959 60

AUDITORS—DR.

To cash from township officers,	$6 00
	$6 00

CR.

By one day each,	4 50
By one day, clerk,	1 50
	$6 00

We, the undersigned have examined the accounts and certify to the correctness of the same.

Auditors, { JOHN GROVE, W. W. ROYER, A. C. RIPKA,

JAMES B. LEE, Town Clerk. 3t

PERSONAL.

—Mr. Geo. Moyer, of Harris, called upon the REPORTER the other day.

—Dr. Chas. Smith, of Nittany valley, interviewed the REPORTER the other day.

—Were pleased to have a call from our old friend, George Spyker, of Mifflinburg.

—Alf. Nichols, manager of Valentine's store, has gone to Europe on a visit. May he have a pleasant time.

—Remember the photographer remains this week only, parties wishing pictures should call at once.

—Mr. Henry Beck has his name among the announcements as a candidate for Register. A competent man and good democrat.

—Mr. A. J. Greist's name appears this week as a candidate for Commissioner. Jack is a staunch democrat, true to the good old party at all times.

—If you have not read Dinges' adv't, yet we would advise you to do so, as all said is meant—and no gush.

—Mr. Chr. Alexander, of Penn, adds his name to the list of candidates for Commissioner. He is a life-long democrat.

—Mr. Jas. Hanna, of Gregg, gave the REPORTER a call the other day. Mr. Hanna reports crops in George's valley as promising.

—S. K. Foust, one of Miles townships live and most active democrats, honored the REPORTER with a visit. Sam'l is a candidate for Sheriff as will be seen by his card.

—When a lady wants any dress goods, that is up with the latest styles, she never fails to find it at Wolf's old stand. His assortment is so complete.

—Thomas B. Jamison, of Gregg, announces himself for Register, in the REPORTER. Thomas has ever been a working democrat.

—Mr. Sam'l Decker, of Walker, called upon the REPORTER. Mr. Decker is of good old democratic stock and announces himself in the REPORTER for Commissioner.

—Dinges is still busy as a bee, serving his many customers. Cleve has one of the best stores in the valley, and no doubt about it.

—The REPORTER had a call from Wm. H. Noll, one of Spring townships unflinching democratic champions. Mr. Noll announces himself a candidate for Sheriff.

—Our whilom townsman, George Hoffer, honored our sanctum with his presence a few days ago. Always glad to see such old school democrats. Mr. Hoffer's name appears in the announcements as a candidate for Sheriff.

—Michael Condo's Rolling Pully Gate gives the best satisfaction. Mr. Jas M'Clintick, of Gregg, ordered one, and he says he would not give it for $25, and has ordered six more gates since.

—Mr. Jno. K. Runkle, thought the REPORTER worthy a call this week. We are always pleased to be in such good democratic presence. Mr. Runkle is an old democratic worker and announces himself a candidate for Associate Judge.

MARRIED.

On 19th May, at the residence of Henry Spyker, in Illinois, Mr. Frank Sinkey, of Croton, Licking county, Ohio, and Miss Mollie E., daughter of Jonas Condo, of Penn Hall.

ANNOUNCEMENTS.

ASSOCIATE JUDGE.

We authorized to announce that John K. Runkle, of Potter, is a candidate for Associate Judge, subject to democratic usages,

We are authorized to announce that John Rishel, of Potter, is a candidate for Associate Judge, subject to democratic usages.

SHERIFF.

We are authorized to announce that Samuel K. Foust, of Miles, is a candidate for Sheriff, subject to democratic usages.

We are authorized to announce that Michael Kerstetter, of Spring, is a candidate for Sheriff, subject to democratic usages.

We are authorized to announce that George Hoffer, of College, is a candidate for Sheriff, subject to democratic usages.

We are authorized to announce that Wm. H. Noll, of Spring, is a candidate for Sheriff, subject to democratic usages.

We are authorized to announce that John B. Leathers, of Howard, is a candidate for sheriff subject to democratic usages.

We are authorized to announce that Joseph L. Neff, of Boggs, is a candidate for sheriff, subject to democratic usages.

We are authorized to announce that T. J. Dunkle, of Rush, is a candidate for sheriff, subject to democratic usages.

We are authorized to announce that Daniel Neidigh, of Ferguson, is a candidate for Sheriff, subject to democratic usages.

We are authorized to announce that John Coldren, of Gregg, is a candidate for Sheriff, subject to democratic usages.

PROTHONOTARY.

We are authorized to announce that J. C. Harper, is a candidate for Prothonotary, subject to democratic usages.

TREASURER.

We are authorized to announce that Joseph Smith, of Gregg township, is a candidate for Treasurer, subject to democratic usages.

We are authorized to announce that D. C. Keller, of Potter, will be a candidate for Treasurer, subject to democratic usages.

COMMISSIONER.

We are authorized to announce that Christ Alexander, of Penn, is a candidate for Commissioner, subject to democratic usages.

We are authorized to announce that Sam'l Decker, of Walker, is a candidate for Commissioner, subject to democratic usages.

We are authorized to announce that A. J. Greist, of Unionville, is a candidate for Commissioner, subject to democratic usages.

We are authorized to announce that John Hoy, Jr., of Marion, will be a candidate for Commissioner, subject to democratic usages.

We are authorized to announce that B. F. Arney, of Potter, will be a candidate for Commissioner subject to democratic usages.

REGISTER.

We are authorized to announce that Thomas B Jamison, of Gregg, is a candidate for Register, subject to democratic usages.

We are authorized to announce that Henry Beck, of Spring, is a candidate for Register, subject to democratic usages.

We are authorized to announce that Jas. A. M'Clain, of Boggs, will be a candidate for Register, subject to democratic usages.

RECORDER.

We are authorized to announce that Frank E. Bible, of Spring, is a candidate for Recorder, subject to democratic usages.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

Letters of administration on the estate of Susan Lee, dec'd, late of Potter twp., having been granted to the undersigned, all persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate, are hereby required to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same, to present them duly authenticated for settlement.

ROBERT LEE, Admr,
2jun 6t. Centre Hill, Pa.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of a writ Fieri Facias, issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Centre County, and to me directed there will be exposed at public sale, at the Court House in Bellefonte on, Saturday the 4th day of June, 1881, at 1 o'clock p. m., the following Real Estate of the defendant to wit.

Suit of J. N. Casanova, vs. J. H. Pierce, No 6 Aug., term, 1881. Debt, $2 000. Fi. Fa.—B & G. Att'y.

All that certain lot or piece of ground situated in the borough of Philipsburg, Centre county, Pa., bounded and described as follows, to wit: Bounded on the south by North Front street on the east by Laurel street, on the west by lot of Mrs. Meyers, and on the north by Second street, fronting on North Front street 66 feet; and extending along Laurel street 220 feet, thereon erected a two-story frame dwelling house, two large store rooms, a ware room, marble yard, stable and other outbuildings. Seized, taken in execution and to be sold as the property of J. H. Pierce.

JOHN SPANGLER, SHERIFF

THE EMERICK INSURANCE CLAIM PAID.

The George Emerick claim was paid off in Centre county at the rate of eighteen hundred and six dollars for six thousand insurance. He was insured in the New Berlin Mutual Relief Association on or about the 1st of Feb. and died February 26th, 1881, and if he had lived up to the present time would have received $750 on the thousand. I, as the beneficiary, would recommend the N. B. Company as the best ever offered in Centre county. They do just as they agree to do, and carry your money to your door. The Claim was paid by W. H. Davis, General Ag't, and A. P. Wilson, District Ag't, for Centre county,
26m 3t. JNO. G. EMERICK.

Positive, *Cold*; comparative, *Cough*; superlative, *Coffin*. By the use of Green's Syrup of Tar, Honey and Bloodroot the first two may be prevented and the third will not be needed.

CAUTION.—Persons are hereby cautioned against using the lands of Krise and of Kurtz, near Centre Hall, for crossing same, and avoid the necessity for further steps against tresspassers.
tf. SAM'L FLORY, Farmer.

NOTICE.

In the matter of the appointment of John W. Sholl } In the Court of Common Pleas of Centre Co. No. 24, Jan. 3, 1880.

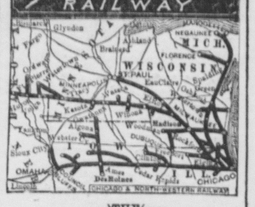
The undersigned, an auditor, appointed by the Court of Common Pleas of Centre Co. to make distribution of the balance in the hands of the assignee to and among those legally entitled thereto, will meet the parties at his office in the Borough of Bellefonte, on Tuesday the 21st day of June, 1881, at 10 o'clock a. m., at which time and place all parties interested may attend. H. A. MCKEE
26 may, td. Auditor.

ANNUAL MEETING OF POTTER SCHOOL BOARD.

The board of directors of Potter school district, will meet at the Old Fort, Monday, June 7th, at 8 o'clock, a. m., to settle Treasurer's account and transact such other business as may present itself. The township auditors are requested to meet at 1 p. m., to audit the account, and directors elect at same hour to reorganize board. All persons interested are requested to attend. Jos. M. GILLILAND,
W. A. KERR, Pres't.
Sec'y. 12my

KIDNEY-WORT
THE GREAT CURE FOR RHEUMATISM
As it is for all diseases of the KIDNEYS, LIVER AND BOWELS.
It cleanses the system of the acrid poison that causes the dreadful suffering which only the victims of Rheumatism can realize.
THOUSANDS OF CASES
of the worst forms of this terrible disease have been quickly relieved, in a short time
PERFECTLY CURED.
KIDNEY-WORT
has had wonderful success, and an immense sale in every part of the Country. In hundreds of cases it has cured where all else had failed. It is mild, but efficient, CERTAIN IN ITS ACTION, but harmless in all cases.
It cleanses, Strengthens and gives New Life to all the important organs of the body. The natural action of the Kidneys is restored. The Liver is cleansed of all disease, and the Bowels move freely and healthfully. In this way the worst diseases are eradicated from the system.
As it has been proved by thousands that
KIDNEY-WORT
is the most effectual remedy for cleansing the system of all morbid secretions. It should be used in every household as a
SPRING MEDICINE.
Always cures BILLIOUSNESS, CONSTIPATION, PILES and all FEMALE Diseases.
Is put up in Dry Vegetable Form, in tin cans, one package of which makes 6 quarts medicine.
Also in Liquid Form, very Concentrated for the convenience of those who cannot readily prepare it. *Acts with equal efficiency in either form.*
GET IT OF YOUR DRUGGIST. PRICE, $1.00
WELLS, RICHARDSON & Co., Prop'rs,
(Will send the dry post-paid.) BURLINGTON, VT.
KIDNEY-WORT

C AND N-W RAILWAY



—THE—
Chicago & North-Western
RAILWAY
Is the OLDEST, BEST CONSTRUCTED, BEST EQUIPPED, and owns the
LEADING RAILWAY
OF THE
WEST AND NORTH WEST;
It is the short and best route between Chicago and all points in
Northern Illinois, Iowa, Dakota, Wyoming, Nebraska, California, Oregon, Arizona, Utah, Colorado, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, and for
Council Bluffs, Omaha,
DENVER, LEADVILLE,
SALT LAKE, SAN FRANCISCO,
DEADWOOD, SIOUX CITY.
Cedar Rapids, Des Moines, Columbus, and all Points in the Territories and the West. Also, for Milwaukee, Green Bay, Oshkosh, Sheboygan, Marquette, Fond du Lac, Watertown, Houghton, Neenah, Menasha, St. Paul, Minneapolis, Huron, Volga, Fargo, Bismark, Winona, LaCrosse, Owatonna, and all points in Minnesota, Dakota, Wisconsin and the Northwest.
At Council Bluffs the trains of the Chicago & North Western and the U. P. Rys depart from, arrive at and use the same Joint Union Depot.
At Chicago, close connections are made with the Lake Shore, Michigan Central, Baltimore & Ohio, Fort Wayne and Pennsylvania, and Chicago & Grand Trunk Rys and the Kankakee and Pan Handle Routes.
Close connections made at Junction Points.
It is the ONLY LINE running
Pullman Hotel Dining Cars
BETWEEN
CHICAGO & COUNCIL BLUFFS
Pullman Sleepers on all Night Trains.
Insist upon Ticket agents selling you Tickets via this road. Examine your Tickets, and refuse to be put off if they do not read over the Chicago & North Western Railway.
If you wish the Best Traveling Accommodations you will buy your Tickets by this route, AND WILL TAKE NONE OTHER.
All Ticket Agents sell Tickets by this Line.
MARVIN HUGHITT, Sd V. P. & Gen'l Manag'r, Chicago
14apr1y

JOHN BLAIR LINN,
Attorney-at-Law,
Office on Allegheny street, Bellefonte
febtf

D. F. FORTNEY,
Attorney-at-Law,
Office in old Conard building, Bellefonte

H. K. HICKS

Has the largest Stock of Hardware,

OILS, PAINTS, GLASS,

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS,

Coach and Saddlery Hardware

that is kept by any one dealer in Centre Co., and sold at the most REASONABLE PRICES. He is sole agent for the

Celebrated South Bend Chilled Plow,

that is guaranteed to give satisfaction over 250 NOW IN USE IN CENTRE COUNTY, in less than two years introduction.
21ap

THE

Capitol of American Clothing

Oak Hall,

S. E. Cor. Sixth and Market Streets, Philadelphia.

THE

1861—20th Spring—1881

Twenty years of lessons in how to make and sell the best clothing. We have begun the twenty-first. All that we have found out about it, we have put into practice in making up the 2½ acres of clothing that you will look at for our trade; it is the very largest retail clothing stock in the country; worth every cent we ask for it; and we guarantee every article.

More and Better Materials in
More and Better Clothing in
Lower and Fairer Prices in
Oak Hall
Than in any other retail clothing house anywhere within reach of American money.

The secret of our great business is only this: Doing our level best to make up the right kind of clothing, and having made it right, then counting the cost, and

SELLING AT THE RIGHT PRICES.

This we have been doing for twenty years; and have clothed over hundred of thousands,—old and young.

This Spring we Overtop every Past Spring.

The spring has been so backward that we have had ample getting-ready time, and the extraordinary stock of clothing that every man and boy may choose from is without equal in America. The stock is something wonderful.

SOUND AS HONEST WORK CAN MAKE IT.

The best sewing on the best cloths, the best trimmings, the best styles, and the best money's worth that can be put into clothing anywhere. It is a great thing to say, that not another house in the land can do so much in clothing you so well. The cloths come direct to us; we buy them largely; we make up the clothing in our own well-ordered ways,—knowing all the things that belong to making clothing well,—and they will go direct from us,—the makers,—to you,—the wearers,—not a profit between. That's why OAK HALL has the lowest prices, as well as the best clothing.

During the past ninety days we have, in making up this new spring stock, so improved the patterns, our ways of making, and minor details that this spring's exhibition of ready-made clothing might be fairly called

READY CUSTOM-MADE CLOTHING.

Being far in advance of any hitherto offered for immediate wear. This applies alike to Men's and Boys' Clothing.

Our Custom Clothing Department improves every year. We make to order from the finest fabrics, and believe we do the best work that can be done.

Orders by mail are filled with the same promptness and care that would be given to serving you in person.

Extending the compliments of the house, and a cordial invitation to everybody to come and see, and make trial of the 1881 Spring Clothing.

Wanamaker & Brown,

Oak Hall, S. E. Cor. Sixth and Market Streets, Philadelphia.

The Largest Clothing House in America.

EXECUTORS NOTICE.—Letters testamentary on the estate of George Mark, late of Gregg twp., dec'd, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate are required to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them duly authenticated by law for settlement. HENRY MARK,
may18 6t Executor,
Penn Hall

GOOD TIMBERLAND FOR SALE.—51 acres and 80 perches timberland, in Gregg twp., about one-half mile south of Geo. Gentzel's sawmill, near the public road, adjoining lands of Chas. Ripka, Geo. Gentzel and J. D. Decker. The timber consists of good yellow pine, pitch pine, hemlock and chestnut oak. Also HOUSE AND LOTS IN MILLHEIM adjoining J. R. Reifsnyder on the south, Annie Albright, B. O. Deininger and D. A. Musser on the north; containing about one acre, having thereon a dwelling house with good garden, 40 young apple trees choice fruit, just beginning to bear; about 20 peach trees, 6 pear trees, and an abundance of grapes, sour cherries, and other fruit; also a well of good water, 30 feet deep, near the house. For further information apply to
24mar3m, JOHN S. AUMAN, Farmers' Mills, Pa.

BAUMAN and NEWMAN.

BEE-HIVE STORES. BEE-HIVE STORES.

BELLEFONTE, PA.

Clevan Dinges.

Cheapest Store

—IN—

CENTRE COUNTY

Mr. Dinges has positively the cheapest store in the valley, and it will be well for you to call on him and examine his stock and prices, and you will find the best quality of goods at cheaper rates, than elsewhere.

You may think he is trying to talk or fill up his ad., but this is not the case as he will show.

My object in selling goods cheaper than other merchants, is simply to convince the people of our valley that it is not necessary to go away from home to buy cheap but you can save at least $1 on every $10 by dealing with me, if you can't I don't ask your trade.

Again another object is to establish a first class store in this valley that goods will be sold at cash prices. All this I am doing at presetn, as many of my friends know.

It will pay you to come 15 or 18 miles to my store, as a number of my customers are doing.

I ask your attention to my adv's in to-day's paper and supplement. You can get all the goods mentioned at the prices quoted and when you come for them you will not find that I am "just out, but have some for 25 or 50 per cent more"—that is the way some merchants advertise and sell.

I have the largest bargains in Clothing ever offered in the county. Examine my stock before buying. Very respectfully soliciting a call I remain yours &c.

CLEVAN DINGES.
Centre Hall, Pa.

VALENTINES & CO.'S STORES.

The Largest Dealers in Centre County.

—WE ARE OFFERING NEW—BARGAINS EVERY DAY.

RIO COFFEE 12 1-2 CENTS PER POUND.

A BUCKET, WASHBOARD AND A CAKE OF SOAP, FOR 25 CENTS.

A GLASS SET—4 PIECES, FOR 25 CENTS.

12 GLASS DISHES FOR 25 CENTS

SUMMER DRESS GOODS *at Bottom Prices.*

A Bargain—Ingrain Carpets at 40 Cents a Yard.

KID GLOVES, 75 cts per Pair.

STRAW HATS at 4c. each.

Although we have sold nearly two carloads of Mackerel this spring, we still have a nice stock of new Mackerel for harvest.

We pay CASH or Trade for Butter Eggs, Bacon, Lard and Potatoes.

Call and see our spring Suits. We give you value for money with our Clothing.

HUMES' BLOCK, BELLEFONTE, PA.

NEW YORK CLOTHING HOUSE.

Come from the farm, or come from the shop,
Come from the city or country, our stock is tip top,
Come one and come all, we can suit you right well
Our stock of new clothing we're bound for to sell.

If you want the newest and latest styles in

SPRING AND SUMMER SUITINGS

CALL AT THE NEW YORK CLOTHING HOUSE.

If you want stylish and well made CHILDREN'S SUITS

AT THE VERY LOWEST PRICES

Call at the NEW YORK CLOTHING HOUSE.

If you want GOOD GOODS FOR LITTLE MONEY

Call at the NEW YORK CLOTHING HOUSE.

If you want a Fine Dress Suit (EQUAL TO CUSTOM WORK)

Call at the NEW YORK CLOTHING HOUSE.

If you want a pair first class Working Pants AT $1.00

Call at the NEW YORK CLOTHING HOUSE.

If you want to see a large and Well Selected Stock

Call at the NEW YORK CLOTHING HOUSE.

If you want to see the Greatest Bargains EVER OFFERED (BEYOND DOUBT) IN BELLEFONTE,

Call at the New York Clothing House.

If you want to see a fine line of All Wool Pants

Call at the New York Clothing House.

If you want the latest styles in Straw & Stiff Hats

Call at the NEW YORK CLOTHING HOUSE.

If you want to see the largest and most complete assortment of Gents Furnishing GOODS, TRUNKS, VALISES, &c.,

Call at the New York Clothing House, ALLEGHENY ST., Opposite Brockerhoff House, BELLEFONTE

M. ASH, Prop.

FACTS AND COMMENTS.

A Colorado judge recently cleared a desperado who had committed a foul murder, but the crowd hanged the rascal from the court-house window and told the judge that the next time he let a murderer go they would hang him. Thereupon his honor promptly sentenced three other murderers to be hanged.

Utah is just now the chosen field for considerable Christian missionary work. There are forty-four Presbyterian missionaries in the Territory, maintained at an annual cost of $36,000, the Congregationalists are spending $30,000 in new schoolhouses and churches, the Methodists have twenty missionaries on the ground and other denominations are represented. These tremendous onslaughts have incited the Mormons to renewed zeal.

The czar of Russia rules over an undermined empire, and occasionally some portion of the explosive elements, cropping out of the surface, is observed. This is the real significance of the incident of the other day, when a mine of gunpowder was found under a stone bridge at a steamer landing in St. Petersburg. The arrest of a couple of naval lieutenants at Cronstadt for abstracting dynamite from the imperial stores only shows how slight a hold the czar has on his own picked officers.

The assize court at Heilbronn, in Wurtemberg, had lately before it a case which is probably unique in criminal annals. A laborer, who was laid up with a broken leg, was charged with embezzlement and was summoned to appear before the judge d'instruction. Overwhelmed with the disgrace, perhaps unable to exculpate himself, he ordered his son to hang him. The son, who was also a laborer, obeyed his father's wish, and carried him to the house loft, where he hung him effectively from one of the beams. The court sentenced the son to imprisonment for three years and nine months.

Some of the Nihilists, who are known as "Federalists," have drawn up a scheme of reorganization which they propose to bring forward after the destruction of the present political regime. According to this scheme Russia would be split up into a number of small free states, which would only be connected with each other by a congress and a president, like the United States of America. Small and self-governing states are, they say, the primitive forms of Russian political life; it was only Ivan the Terrible and his successor who, with the help of the Tartars, created the present centralized and autocratic empire. Such a scheme would, it is believed, find favor with many members of the constitutional party, who feel the difficulty of governing a nation of 80,000,000 of people by a single central parliament, and also with some of the "old Russians," who dream of establishing, in opposition to the civilization of the West, an improved civilization based on the institutions of ancient Russia.

In the *Nineteenth Century* Mrs. Burr advocates a reform in dealing with the problem of crime which deserves careful consideration and which will commend itself to common sense on this side of the Atlantic as well as on the other. She points out the fact which both moralists and novelists have emphasized before this, that the seeds of crime are sown in young hearts before boys and girls have reached their teens, and that to leave little children to grow up under circumstances which almost drive them into pilfering and then punish them because they become thieves is at once an injustice and a folly. She proposes to cut off the supply of our prisons, and even of our reform schools, by putting the street Arabs under ten years of age into homes no one of which should contain more than fifty or sixty children, who should be under the charge of carefully-instructed matrons, and should be clothed, fed and properly trained, and eventually provided with places where a healthful and productive industry would become possible for them.

"There is a new kind of fiend in existence," said a postoffice detective to a correspondent of the Philadelphia *Record*, "the postal card fiend, who came into existence with that species of epistolary effusion. The nuisance is a much greater one than you can imagine. No one who is not connected with the service can imagine the number of scurrilous cards sent out. Ladies come to us —some of them belonging to the first families of our city—who are almost heartbroken over the open missives they have received. They do not want to expose the matter—often it is the result of some family feud—and so all we can do is to stop the cards here, while the villain is allowed to go free. I have heard of a case lately where a young wife was assailed in reputation by a former lover—rejected of course—who kept just within the boundary of the law. The insinuating language was sufficient to veiled to keep the young husband uneasy, while it sank deep into the young bride's heart. It will kill her, as she is dying slowly of the inward wound. Of course ten years in prison would be light punishment for such a fiend, but these people always calculate on an unwillingness to prosecute on account of fears of publicity."

An illustration of the value of revaccination is afforded by a report just furnished by the chief medical officer of the general postoffice in England. This report relates to an average number of 10,504 persons employed in the postal service in London, all of whom have been required to undergo revaccination on admission to the service, unless that operation has been performed within seven years previously. Among these persons, during the ten years 1870-1879, there has not been a single fatal case of smallpox, and in only ten instances have there been non-fatal attacks, all of which were of a very slight character. In the telegraph department, where the enforcement of revaccination has not been carried out with quite the same completeness, twelve cases have occurred in the same period among a staff averaging 1,458 in number. Eight of these attacks were of persons who had not been revaccinated, and one proved fatal. The remaining four were of revaccinated persons, who all perfectly recovered without pitting. This experience, like that of the nurses at the smallpox hospitals, seems to show that revaccinated persons enjoy absolute immunity from severe attacks of smallpox and that their risk of catching that disease at all, even in its most modified form, is infinitesimal.

Gave Him a Thrashing.

Carl Schumann, of Cincinnati, wrote a communication which was printed in a German socialistic paper in Chicago. The article reflected on Matthew Burgheim, a German publisher of Cincinnati, and his dead wife. Burgheim, when he saw the article, flew into a rage and threatened violence. Schumann had him arrested. At a hearing in the police court Burgheim was discharged. On leaving the court, and within a square of it, he met Schumann, whipped him soundly and surrendered to the police. Next day, in the police court, Justice Wilson ahced Burgheim:

"Did you beat that man?"

The answer was "Yes." The justice then asked Schumann:

"Did you write that article?"

"Yes," was the answer.

"Then," said Justice Wilson, "I dismiss this case, for the man who wouldn't thrash the writer of such an article about himself ought to be sent to the workhouse."

An authority on dentistry stated in a recent lecture that the first knowledge of dentist surgery was brought to this country by a person who accompanied the French troops during the Revolution. The first dentist was established in New York in 1788. George Washington's false teeth were retained in the mouth by spiral springs. In 1830 there were 300 dentists in the country; in 1842, 4,000; to-day, 15,000.

SUNDAY READING.

Kentucky's "Mountain Moses."

A letter to the Louisville, (Ky.) *Courier-Journal* gives an interesting account of one George O. Barnes, who is holding largely-attended revival meetings in Kentucky. The correspondent says:

He began his labors at Lebanon, where he preached a month without results. Such a beginning would naturally damp the ardor of one upheld by ordinary faith; but it did not deter Mr. Barnes. He left God's work to God's will, and leaving Lebanon struck out for the mountains. On the twentieth of February, 1877, he purchased a little reed organ, and Miss Marie, his daughter, began to assist him in his work. Ever since these two have preached, sung and prayed the gospel throughout the mountains and wilderness, holding their services in winter in court houses and in summer in the cool shade of the woods. When Mr. Barnes began his work he concluded, like Mr. Moody, to take Saturday for rest, preaching every other day in the week. At first he used a balsam for his throat to strengthen his voice. As he proceeded the light of the work became brighter in his mind. He concluded to let God take care of his throat and quit the balsam. Months afterward he concluded that he needed no rest on Saturdays, and that God would sustain his strength. For eighteen months, therefore, he has not missed preaching two sermons every day and three on Sunday. Services are about two and a half hours in length. If he leaves one station to travel to another, he stops on the way to hold his service in the afternoon. So eagerly is his coming expected, that whenever he holds one of those transitory services, some convert rides ahead in the morning to inform the people where he will preach. The news goes from mouth to mouth and flies like the Scottish torch from cottage to cottage. Signal fires lighting the mountain fastnesses of the moonshiners could not startle the people more. When the great preacher arrives there are usually hundreds and sometimes thousands gathered to hear him. They come afoot, on horseback and in wagons for miles about. When he has preached they depart, except those who, rendered eager by his eloquence and simplicity, ride after him to the next town to hear him. Often when he enters a mountain hamlet, after having preached by the wayside, he is the head of a caravan of followers and eager listeners. All through those trackless mountains he has pushed his way with his wife and daughter and their little reed organ, which has been in use four years, and is to-day in perfect tune, without having once been touched by a tuner. If you ask Brother Barnes about the organ he will tell you God keeps the organ in tune. Miss Marie plays it without teaching, knowing nothing of music, and it is in most exquisite tonal purity. Through the mountains Mr. Barnes goes much as Christ went among the Jews. He is hailed everywhere. He talks to them in a language they know. He is a pure, genial, sympathetic man. His faith is lifted by his evident sincerity away above the mark of ridicule, except from denominational Christians. Where he goes he gains audience from the busiest. The farmers neglect their planting and plowing, the merchants close their business houses in the afternoon, the lawyers put down their briefs. In Breathitt county, where civil war was threatened, Judge Randall adjourned court daily at 11 o'clock, in order that Barnes might preach two hours. Judge Randall said the preacher was stronger than the whole State militia. While there the lawless element was powerless. In less than three weeks he had registered 365 converts. He preaches irresistibly. His Bible explanations are clear, simple and lucid. All doctrinal difficulties disappear, and the ministry flock to hear him like their people. They sit amazed under the simple power and child-like faith of the great preacher. All he asks is that you shall want to know Christ and receive God's mercy if it is offered. If you do, then you are received. God will fashion the mind, he says, if the heart has a longing for the truth.

Religious News and Notes.

San Francisco has 110 churches of all denominations.

The recent statistics of the *Wesleyan Methodist* gives a summary of 92,527 members, with 10,885 on probation. They sustain 519 missionaries, and have raised for this purpose this last year about $800,000. They raised for the theological schools about $50,000, and for home missions and other purposes $35,000 more. They have 6,676 Sunday-schools in Great Britain alone, with 787,183 scholars.

The colored Baptists in the United States number about 800,000.

The American Baptist Missionary Union closed its financial year with a debt of less than $20,000. The Home Mission society will carry over a debt of $30,000.

The report of the Illinois Sunday-school association states that there are 6,316 Sunday-schools in Illinois, with a total membership of 553,390 and 487,470 in regular attendance.

An evangelist exclaimed in Springfield, Mass., a few nights ago: "If any of the churches are too nice for poor people, I hope God will strike them down with lightning!"

The west front of St. Alban's Abbey, England, is to be restored at an estimated cost of $125,000.

The Presbyterians have decided to hold a Sunday-school assembly at Asbury Park, N. J., commencing August 12, 1881, under the auspices of the committee on Sunday-schools of the synod of New Jersey.

The 382,920 Congregationalists in the United States gave last year for their religious work $3,692,922.24, or an average of nearly $10 per member.

Proof of Animal Life in Other Planets.

Two interesting problems which have long perplexed the scientific world appear to have been at last definitely solved by the eminent geologist, Dr. Hahn. These questions are, first, whether or not celestial bodies, other than the earth, belonging to our solar system are inhabited by animate beings, and, secondly, whether the meteoric stones from time to time cast upon the surface of this globe emanate from incandescent comets or from volcanic planets. That they at no time formed a part of the earth itself has been conclusively demonstrated.

Dr. Hahn has recently completed a series of investigations upon some of the huge meteoric stones that fell from the skies in Hungary during the summer of 1866. Thin laminæ of these mysterious bodies, subjected to examination under a powerful microscope, have been found to contain coralline and spongeous formations, and to reveal unmistakable traces of the lower forms of vegetation. All the organisms, animal and vegetable, discovered by Dr. Hahn in the delicate stone shavings he has thus dealt with indicate the condition of their parent world to be one of what is technically termed "primary formation." But the presence of water in that world is proved by the fact that the tiny petrified creatures revealed by the magic of the lens one and all belong to the so-called subaqueous classes of animals. They could not have existed in comets, at least if the assumption be correct that these are in a state of active combustion.—*London Telegraph.*

GREEN PEA SOUP.—Put two quarts of green peas with four quarts of water, boil for two hours, keeping the steam waste supplied by fresh boiling water—then strain them from the liquor, return that to the pot, rub the peas through a sieve, chop an onion fine, and a small sprig of mint, let it boil ten minutes; then stir a tablespoonful of flour into two of butter, and pepper and salt to taste, stir it smoothly into the boiling soup. Serve with well-buttered sippets of toasted bread.

WHAT IS NICKEL?

The Material Out of Which Our Five-Cent Coin is Made.

Since the convenient five-cent coin which, in common talk, is called "a nickel," has come into general circulation, the question above is asked either mentally or morally hundreds of times every day, and but few get an intelligent answer. In China and India a white copper, called pack tong, has long been known, and has been extensively used both there and in Europe for counterfeiting silver coin. About the year 1700 a peculiar ore was discovered in the copper mines of Saxony, which had the appearance of being very rich, but in smelting it yielded no copper, and the miners called it kupfer-nickel, or false copper. In 1754 Constadt announced the discovery of a new metal in kupfer-nickel, to which he gave the name of nickel. It was in combination with arsenic, from which he could relieve it only in parts. The alloy of nickel and arsenic which he obtained was white, brittle and very hard, and had a melting point as nearly as high as cast-iron. It was not until 1823 that pure nickel was obtained by analysis of German silver, which had for a number of years been produced at Suhl, in Saxony. Its composition was ascertained to be copper ten parts, zinc five and nickel four. If more nickel be used the alloy is as white as silver and susceptible of a very high polish, but becomes too brittle and hard to be hammered or rolled, and can be worked only by casting. Pure nickel is a white metal which tarnishes readily in the air. Unlike silver, it is not acted on by the vapor of sulphur, and even the strong mineral acids attract it but slightly. Nickel has the hardness of iron, and, like it, has strong magnetic properties, but cannot be welded and is soldered with difficulty. Pure nickel has heretofore been used chiefly for plating, for which purpose its hardness and power to resist atmospheric influences admirably adapt it. Within the last year the French have succeeded in rolling the metal into plates, from which spoons and other table furniture may be pressed. Nickel bronze, which consists of equal parts of copper and nickel, with a little tin, may be cast into very delicate forms, and is susceptible of a high polish. Mines of nickel are worked at Chatham, Conn., and Lancaster, Penn., and it is said to be found at Mine La Motte, Mo., and at several points in Colorado and New Mexico, where but little attention is paid to it. It is extensively mined in Saxony and in Sweden, but the discovery of a new ore (a silicate of nickel) in New Caledonia, will probably suspend the use of the arsenical ores, and yet bring nickel into common use. Switzerland, in the year 1832, made a coin of German silver, which is identical in composition with our nickel coin. The United States made nickel cents in 1856, and eight years later coined the three-cent pieces. Belgium adopted nickel coinage in 1860 and Germany in 1873. England has lately coined pennies for Jamaica, but at home she and France adhere to the clumsy copper small change.

Archaisms in the Revised New Testament.

Professor Fisher, of Yale, contributes a scholarly and thorough review of "The Revised New Testament" to *Scribner*, enumerating all the important changes and on the whole commending the conscientious and careful work of the revisers, although he takes exception in some few minor instances. After giving several examples of the changes made by the committee, he writes as follows:

The authors of the New Revision, had they undertaken to exclude all archaisms, would have been obliged to go farther in modifying the tone of the received version than was necessary or desirable. They have wisely decided to retain such as are perfectly intelligible and cannot be dropped without dispelling in some degree the atmosphere that invests the ancient translation. There is no objection to saying that Joseph "minded to put her away privily" (Matt. i. 19). Every one sees the meaning of "minded" at a glance, without reflection. In some instances, however, archaic forms have been retained, which are less agreeable, and which might have been spared without the least harm. Why was it necessary to retain the word "bewrayeth"—"Thy speech bewrayeth thee" (Matt. xxvi. 73)?

The difference between this word and "betrayeth," if there be any difference, readers will not discern. In the Lord's Prayer, why do we still read, "which art in heaven," for "who art in heaven?" It appears that the retention of "which" is due to the English branch of the board of revisers. It is a remarkable fact that the English company, with the uprightness which belongs to the character of true scholars, and with a genuine English boldness in a matter where truth is at stake, do not hesitate to alter the form of the Lord's Prayer, by substituting "as we have forgiven" for "as we forgive" and "deliver us from the evil one," in the room of "deliver us from evil,"—it is remarkable, we say, that the same scholars should cling to the old "which" for the modern and more grammatical "who." Fearless in revising the Greek text to make it accord with the demands of truth, they are excessively cautious about modifying the English phrases which represent it. Owing to the same mood of feeling they hold on to "whiles"—"whiles thou art in the way with him"—(Matt. v. 25) as if "while" in the room of it were not harmless, and a better word for the modern ear. If it be asked why "which" is kept in the Lord's Prayer and "whiles" in the Sermon on the Mount, the solution must be found in that tenacious conservatism in minor things which belong, in unison with a courageous spirit of progress, to the English mind, and is discerned in many phenomena of English life. Why do the boys in the great school at Winchester still eat their supper off wooden plates? Why do the lawyers and judges still load their heads with ponderous wigs? When such questions are answered the reason will perhaps be found why the giving up of dear old "which" and "whiles" is a thing not to be thought of.

A Big Hennery.

A correspondent of the *New England Farmer* describes the hennery on the estate of Mr. John W. Brooks, at Eas t Milton, Mass., and the mechanical arrangements for hatching and rearing chickens:

The buildings consist of four ranges of coops, each 170 feet long by fifteen wide. The southern side is provided with large windows occupying nearly half the front side of the building, and also with sliding wooden ventilators, which can be all thrown open or closed together by means of a simple attachment of wire running the whole length of the building. There is room for 1,200 hens. The incubator used is heated by a couple of lamps at one end; the eggs are in trays under a tank of hot water, and the temperature is regulated by a metallic rod over the eggs, which, by its contraction or expansion, breaks or completes an electric circuit, which acting on a clock work escapement gives power enough to open or close the ventilators. The machine is bulky and expensive, but it does very good work, having hatched from seventy to eighty per cent. of the eggs placed in it. It holds 750 eggs at a time. The chicks, as fast as hatched, are placed in small paper boxes lined with flannel and kept warm till they dry off, when they are ready for the artificial mothers. These "mothers" are of wood, lined with soft cloth for feathers, and their life's blood is warm water circulating from a heater. The chicks, however, take kindly to this sort of treatment, and huddle together under the pipes as tenderly as under the mother's wing; they are fastened in at night by a door of wire netting, and allowed to run, after a few weeks, in fine weather, out of doors in yards facing the south, in front of the coops.

SCIENTIFIC NOTES.

The buzzing and humming noise of certain insects is not vocal, but is produced by very rapid flapping of the wings against the air or the body. By an ingenious mechanical device it has been found that the wings of a gnat flap at the rate of 15,000 times in a second.

The entire surface of the globe occupies about 200,000,000 of square miles, nearly three quarters of which is covered by water, that is, the extent of the water is nearly three times as great as that of the land. The surface of the sea in the Southern Hemisphere is to that in the Northern in about the ratio of thirteen to nine.

The absorptive power of fine charcoal is about half as much as that of box-wood. The charcoal made from cork-wood, which is very porous, is not absorbent, neither is graphite. Platinum, in the finely divided form known as platinum sponge, is said to absorb 250 times its volume of oxygen gas. Many other porous substances, such as meerschaum, gypsum and silk, are highly absorbent.

Numerous examples may be cited of the extreme divisibility of matter. The tenth part of a grain of musk will continue for years to fill a room with its odoriferous particles, and at the end of that time will scarcely be diminished in weight. Blood is composed of red, flattened globules floating in a colorless liquid called serum. In man the diameter of one of these gloubles is less than the 3500th part of an inch, and the drop of blood which might be suspended from the point of a needle would contain about a million of globules.

A paper on electricity and the announcement of fire lately read by M. Bartelons before the scientific section of the Syndical Union of Belgium, stated, on statistical evidence, that with the most perfected systems serious fires were reduced to four per cent.; with systems of telegraph lines, but without alarms, they still reached seventeen per cent., while without telegraphic assistance they reached twenty-seven per cent.

A system of lighting railroad cars with gas has been tried on the Baltic railway. The gas is made on the cars by the action of sulphuric acid on zinc, the resulting hydrogen being carbureted by being passed through naptha vapor. It is said that this gas has very little odor, and its flame is bright, white and constant, and that it is cheaper and gives better results than stearine candles.

The City of Tunis.

An Italian proverb says, "See Naples and then die," and there is also an Arabian saying to the same effect as regards Tunis; but to the European traveler the Mohammedan city, with its mosques, its minarets, its huge palms and fig trees, and, above all, the great fortress that dominates its site, will always be preferred. Unfortunately, on landing the pleasing illusion is speedily lost, and that which appeared from afar as a succession of fine streets and spacious residences is found to be a labyrinth of small lanes, the buildings generally in a wretched state of dilapidation and the narrow roadways filthy in the extreme. Evidently there has never been any recognized plan in its construction, but of late years, especially since the occupation of Algeria by the French, the influence of European residents has resulted in ameliorating and beautifying some of the open sites with which the city is studded, but which are mostly dedicated to cemeteries and to the ruins of palaces and strongholds that mark the salient history of Tunis since its foundation in the birth of our civilization. The city may be divided into three parts, respectively devoted to the Europeans, the Arabs and the Jews. The square in which is situated the Exchange presents a fine appearance, being built with arcades, in front of regularity, and containing the abodes of the consuls and rich foreign residents. This quarter assumes the liveliest and most picturesque appearance during the busy hours of the day, when Arab, Moor, Turk, Frank and Jew meet in this, the principal mart of the northern coast of Africa, where are to be found all the products of this magnificent but as yet poorly explored continent.

The upper part of the city, forming a species of amphitheater, is inhabited by the Mussulmans, and on the summit is the Kasbah or citadel, which is justly celebrated for its Oriental magnificence, the approaches being embellished with massive Roman and Saracenic ruins, with fountains shaded by marble porticos wrought with the most intricate and elaborate devices, with the upper spaces studded with palm and other tropical trees. The citadel itself must have formed a redoubtable stronghold during the middle ages, but with modern artillery its heavy embattlements could be breached in a few hours. It contains many monuments dedicated to the kings of Tunis, some huge towers on which are cut various texts from the koran, and an armory dating from the time of Charles V., of Spain, containing a most valuable collection of military trophies. There is also an arsenal, a powder manufactory, and depots for provisions and supplies; indeed, the citadel is almost a complete city of itself, with its arcades, its galleries, its vaults and subterranean passages, in which, without a guide, it would be as easy to lose one's way as in the catacombs of Rome. From the ramparts is a most magnificent view, but the chief attraction to the eye is the bey's palace, the Darel-bey, which is justly considered as the finest type yet extant of the Moresque style of architecture, and superior even to the Alhambra in the beauty of its lace-like ornamentation and the brilliancy of the colored marble with which it is chiefly adorned. This superb building shows in all its purlieus that strange mingling of misery and magnificence that since the days of "Haroun-Al-Raschid" and the "Thousand and One Nights" appears to be inevitable in all oriental palaces not subject to European rule.—*San Francisco Chronicle.*

Artemus Ward's Donkey Valve.

A correspondent of the Portland *Press* relates this humorous anecdote of Artemus Ward: Half a dozen of his associates were sitting one day in his room at the village hotel where he boarded, when an old woman drove up to the store opposite with a pair of donkeys—a Jack and Jenny—hitched to a li tle wagon. Jack was the noisiest brute in the country. He had a voice worse than the handle of the town pump on a frosty morning, and was proud of it. In a minute his tail rose to a horizontal, his nose was thrust forward, his lips parted and the beast blew his dreadful blast. A second and a third time it was repeated. Artemus quietly thought "that thing might be fixed," and disappeared from the room. He went over and appeared to make a careful inspection of the forewheels of a wagon, the harness and the hitchup, and came back saying that the donkey was all right; the brute must have made a mistake about something. Presently there were indications of a movement on Jack's part; the neck was extended, the lips curled and the tail rose—to the pivotal point, and no further. The trumpet didn't sound. Jack thought there was a mistake somewhere—hesitated—reflected—and tried again. The front part, some of it, was all right; but the equilibrium could not be reached. After a time another attempt was made and failed. Jack turned his head round to ascertain the cause of the failure, but couldn't see any. The fifth vain attempt to bray was followed by a spiteful kick at Jenny; but it didn't cure the matter. At last he gave it up and stood at that store door the most dejected-looking, discontented donkey in existence. Meantime Artemus enjoyed the fun and discharged a rattling fusilade of pungent humor that kept the party in a roar, and made the whole affair one of the most ludicrous that I ever experienced. Artemus had attached a heavy stone to the donkey's tail, leaving just play enough to the cord to allow the beast to get his tail nearly up to "concert pitch."

NEWS EPITOME.

East and Middle.

HON. ELI PERRY, ex-congressman and ex-mayor of Albany, N. Y., died in that city the other day aged seventy-nine years.

As four repairmen on the Sunbury, Hazleton & Wilkesbarre railroad were crossing the trestlework at Mainville, Pa., on a truck car, they were overtaken by a freight train and hurled a distance of fifty feet. Two of the men were instantly killed and the other two fatally injured.

THE mystery surrounding the finding of the disfigured corpse of a young woman in a wood at Guttenberg, N. J., opposite New York, has been solved by the discovery that the body was that of Mena Kettler, who had been murdered on her wedding day by her husband. The woman had about her person quite a sum of money and her husband is supposed to have murdered and robbed her and then taken passage on an ocean steamer for France.

THE army worm has made its appearance in Northern New York, destroying all kinds of vegetation.

JAMES A. HEDDEN, the cashier of the First National bank of Newark, who was convicted of misapplying the funds of the bank, has been sentenced to seven years in the State prison.

THE New York police arrested one Martin Kenkowsky, alias Louis Kettler, the alleged murderer of the young woman whose corpse was found in the Guttenberg (N. J.) woods. The man was supposed to have fled to France. He admitted having married the young woman, although he himself has a wife living, but denied having murdered her.

ONE man and three boys were pilloried and publicly whipped at Newcastle, Del.

A MEETING was held in New York to protest against the execution of Hessy Helfman, at St. Petersburg, for participation in the late czar's murder, and a telegram of protest was sent to the czar.

COLONEL THOMAS A. SCOTT, ex-president of the Pennsylvania railroad, died at his country house in Delaware county, Pa., a few days since, aged fifty-seven years. Colonel Scott was born in Loudon, Franklin county, Pa., December 28, 1824. He received his education in the village school of that place. When ten years of age he went to work in a country store near Waynesboro, and was afterward employed as a clerk in stores in Bridgeport and Mercersburg until about 1841. In 1847 he left this position and went to Philadelphia. His connection with State improvements continued until 1850, in which year he entered the regular service of the Pennsylvania railroad company. In the early part of the civil war Colonel Scott was for a time assistant secretary of war. When the death of the late J. Edgar Thompson, on the 25th of May, 1874, made vacant the highest office in the company, Colonel Scott was elected to succeed Mr. Thompson. Colonel Scott early became interested in the development of the Southwest, and took an active part in the establishment of the Texas and Pacific railroad. His close application to business and the want of relaxation so affected his health that he was ordered by his physician to take a foreign tour. He returned to his home, however, a paralytic, and the shattered system declined by degrees to the point of death. He was for a long time one of the best known railroad men in the United States.

West and South.

A SMALL colony of Mormons from Australia bound for Salt Lake City, arrived the other day in San Francisco.

AT the Louisville races the Kentucky Derby was won by Hindoo.

TWO road agents attacked a stage near San Marcial, New Mexico, but were shot and killed by one of the proprietors of the stage line and a passenger, who were on the outside of the vehicle and were quicker with their rifles than the robbers.

A FIRE at Nashville, Tenn., destroyed thirty-four buildings in the central business part of the city, causing a loss of $500,000.

JOSEPH STEVENS, colored, was hanged in Edgefield, S. C., for the murder of Andrew Richardson, colored. At the last his courage seemed to forsake him, and waving his handkerchief he became greatly excited, exclaiming in a loud voice: "I claim protection. Give me protection. I command the peace, peace, peace."

MORE than 8,000 settlers in Dakota are said to be left destitute by the recent floods.

THE only liquor saloon in the town of Lompoc, Cal., was blown to atoms by a bomb.

SHERIFF DAVIS, of Poplar Bluff, Mo., was shot and killed, and a deputy with him was wounded by two desperadoes whom they were trying to capture. The two ruffians were followed by a posse, and one of them was killed by the officers and the other seriously wounded.

TWO young men fought a duel near Little Rock, Ark., about a girl whom both loved, and one of them, at the fourth or fifth fire, was mortally wounded.

A DETACHMENT of soldiers captured the three murderers of Lieutenant Cherry near Fort Tierre, Dakota. They had attacked a ranch ten miles from that fort and shot a man named John Bardeaux and wounded another, and when pursued by soldiers shot and killed Lieutenant Cherry and seriously wounded a private. First reports that Lieutenant Cherry had been shot by one of his own men proved erroneous.

LEROY and Potter, Colorado murderers, were lynched at Del Norte.

A STEAM sawmill four miles west of Oakland, Md., was blown to atoms by the explosion of the boiler. Marshall Butler, the fireman, was blown a distance of 600 or 700 feet, and was instantly killed. William Browning was caught under falling timbers and seriously injured. Eight or ten other persons were slightly injured.

From Washington.

The President sent the following nominations to the Senate: Envoys extraordinary and ministers plenipotentiary—Thomas A. Osborn, of Kansas, to Brazil, vice Hilliard, recalled; Judson Kilpatrick, of New Jersey, to Chili, vice Osborn, transferred; Stephen A. Hulburt, of Illinois, to Peru, vice Christiancy, recalled; Lewis Wallace, of Indiana, minister resident to Turkey; George H. Manny, of Tennessee, minister resident to Colombia; Jeremiah Rusk, of Wisconsin, charge d'affaires to Paraguay and Uruguay, vice Caldwell, recalled; Horace N. Taylor, of Wisconsin, consul at Marseilles, vice Gould recalled.

THERE arrived in the United States during April 95,390 emigrants, 2,769 citizens returned from abroad, and 1,793 aliens not intending to remain. The total number of emigrants arrived during the ten months ending April 30 was 446,812.

WILLIAM H. ROBERTSON'S nomination as collector of the port of New York was confirmed in executive session of the Senate, without a roll-call, three or four Senators voting against confirmation. At the same session the nomination of Mr. Robertson's predecessor, General Merritt, to be consul-general at London, was also confirmed.

THE Senate in executive session confirmed the following nominations: Blanche K. Bruce of Mississippi, register of the treasury; George B. Loring, of Massachusetts, commissioner of agriculture, Vice Le Due resigned; Abner Tibbets, collector of customs, Paso del Norte, Texas; Francis H. Pierpont, collector of internal revenue, Second District, West Virginia; Jeremiah M. Rusk, charge d'affaires of the United States for Paraguay and Uruguay; Thomas A. Osborn, minister of the United States at Brazil; Horace Taylor, consul of the United States at Marseilles, France; George Manly, minister resident to United States of Colombia; Lewis Wallace, of Indiana, to be United States minister to Turkey; Stephen A. Hurlbert, of Illinois, to be minister to Peru; Judson Kilpatrick, of New Jersey, to be minister to Chili; John E. Clements, of Louisiana, to be United States consul at Guatemala; H. B. Tallaferro, to be United States attorney for the Western district of Louisiana; Madison Davis, surveyor of customs for the port of Atlanta, Ga.

THE Senate, by a vote of 24 to 19, rejected the nomination of William E. Chandler, of New Hampshire, to be solicitor-general. The vote was a party one, except that Mr. Cameron, of Pennsylvania, voted with the Democrats against confirmation.

On the last day of the session the Senate confirmed the following nominations: Gleni W. Scofield to be a judge of the United States court of claims, vice William H. Hunt, resigned; Stewart L. Woodford, United States attorney for the Southern district of New York; Asa W. Tenney, United States attorney for the Eastern district of New York; Henry E. Knox, United States marshal for the Southern district of New York; Clinton D. MacDougall, United States marshal for the Northern district of New York; Wallace R. White, of Maine, United States attorney for Idaho Territory, vice J. B. Butler, resigned; Charles A. Gould, collector for the district of Buffalo Creek, N. Y.; John F. Dravo, surveyor for Pittsburg, Pa.; Jonathan H. Gray, collector at Alexandria, Va.; John B. Glover, of Indiana, consul at Havre, France; George F. Mosher, of New Hampshire, consul at Nice, France; William B. Wells, of Michigan, consul at Rotterdam; M. B. Wharton, of Georgia, consul at Sonneberg; David Vickers, of New Jersey, consul at Matanzas; E. H. Rogers, of Nebraska, consul at Vera Cruz; H. S. Kaley, of Nebraska, consul at Chemnitz; John J. Crawford, of New Hampshire, consul at Coatlecook; James C. Buck, of California, consul at Tien Tsin.

Foreign News.

AT a large meeting in Ballyroan, Ireland, Michael Brennan advocated a general strike against the payment of rent until the land question is settled on just principles.

A PARIS paper publishes a dispatch stating that an attempt has been made to kill the czar of Russia by poisoning him. One of the palace scullions, who has been arrested since, the dispatch says, had sprinkled arsenic over a bowl of salad, of which Alexander is known to be very fond. As the dish did not figure on the bill of fare the attempt was detected. The French paper says that on the day previous the emperor received an invitation to his own funeral.

MORE than fifty persons a day are reported to be dying of the plague in Nedjef, Mesopotamia. Four thousand persons are dispersed in camps completely isolated.

AT Woloszca, on the Russian frontier, the Jews there have been attacked by the populace and all their houses destroyed. Three hundred and thirty families have been rendered homeless and have fled into Galicia.

THE peasants are sacking the Jewish quarters in the towns along the Russo-Austrian frontier. The rich Jews are escaping into Austria, but their poor brethren are at the mercy of the mob. The Nihilists are encouraging the peasants, with the view of bringing on a conflict with the civil and military authorities. The St. Petersburg police are unearthing fresh Nihilist plots, and the report that the city is honeycombed with mines is confirmed in a measure by recent discoveries.

AT the international monetary conference in Paris Mr. Evarts and Signor Doda (Italy) recapitulated their arguments in favor of bimetallism, and with their speeches the general discussion was closed. As several delegates desired to confer with their governments the conference was adjourned for two weeks.

COUNT VON ARNIM, the Prussian diplomatist, died at Nice, Switzerland, aged fifty-seven years. He had been German ambassador at Paris, and was subsequently found guilty by the high court of state on charges of betraying his country, offending the emperor and insulting Prince Bismarck and the foreign office, and was sentenced to five years' penal servitude.

A MOTION condemning the Irish land bill has been rejected in the British house of commons by a vote of 352 to 176.

FATHER SHEEHY, a priest at Kilmallock, county Limerick, Ireland, was arrested under the coercion act for inciting agricultural laborers to leave their employment. The matter was brought up in the house of commons, and several home-rule members, including Mr. Parnell, denounced the arrest.

GARIBALDI is out with a letter saying that if France tries to take possession of Tunis Italy will be insulted and threatened. He adds that in any case an Italian fleet with 50,000 men aboard ought to be ready to defend the Italian islands, which are threatened.

THE Boers have defeated the Kaffirs in South Africa.

IN a few days after its publication over 2,000,000 copies of the revised New Testament were sold in England. Public feeling has been strongly expressed against some of the alterations, notably against those in the Lord's Prayer.

THE sultan of Turkey deposed the bey of Tunis, who is charged with treason in favor of the French. The French say they will uphold the bey, thus defying the shadowy claim of Turkey to exercise supreme authority in Tunisian matters.

TWO more shocks of earthquake have been felt in the island of Scio, and a number of houses have been shaken down.

CHARLES I., the new king of Roumania, was crowned at Bucharest with imposing ceremonies.

MR. BRENNAN, secretary of the Irish land league, has been arrested under the provisions of the coercion act.

THE shore end of the new Atlantic cable—the first and only one owned by American capitalists—was landed at Dover bay, Nova Scotia, and is being put down from the steamer Faraday at the rate of 130 miles a day. The steamer also has the eastern shore end of the cable on board, and if the weather is pleasant will put it down on her way to London.

THE Danish supreme court has confirmed the sentence of death passed by the West Indian commission on the thirty-nine negroes convicted of participation in the Santa Cruz revolt.

THE Swedish government is becoming alarmed and contemplates legislation in view of the emigration, which is assuming the proportions of an exodus. Several counties are practically denuded of able-bodied inhabitants.

A PILOT schooner containing a pilot, three apprentice pilots and a cook, was swamped in the St. Lawrence, opposite Riviere du Loup, Canada, and all on board were drowned.

THE Russian revolutionists have answered the czar's manifesto by a second utterance, dwelling on the wretchedness of the peasants, the deportations to Siberia, the gagging of free speech and public journals, and declaring that false counselors are in possession of the czar's ear. The document concludes as follows: "Let your majesty assemble your people around you and listen to their wishes in an unprejudiced spirit, and then neither your majesty nor the state will have any reason to apprehend further catastrophe."

FORTY-SEVENTH CONGRESS.

Senate Special Session.

Mr. Bayard, of Delaware, from the committee appointed to wait upon the President to ascertain whether he had any further communications to make to the Senate, reported that the committee had performed its duty and that the President had stated that he had no further communications to make. The Senate then went into executive session and confirmed a large number of nominations. . . . A message was received from the President transmitting, in response to the Senate resolution of March 12 touching the case of Michael P. Boyton, the report of the secretary of state, with accompanying papers, and it was ordered to be printed. . . . Upon motion of Mr. Pendleton a resolution of thanks to the Vice-President was unanimously adopted and the Senate then adjourned *sine die*.

Making Charcoal.

The manner of making charcoal is everywhere the same and is described as follows: A convenient spot in the midst of a timber forest is selected, and a compact conical shaped mound, about nine feet high, is formed of two lengths of wood placed perpendicular with an inclination to the center. The pile is then covered with several inches of sod and loam and made perfectly air-tight. Fire is introduced through air holes made around the base of the mound, and allowed to smolder for twenty days, or until all watery matter has been expelled by heat. During the process of combustion constant watchfulness and care are necessary to prevent the admission of air enough to ignite the wood. The result of the burning of six cords of wood is 100 to 150 bushels of charcoal. Dead timber, caused by forest fires or age, will not make charcoal.

The "Drummer" System.

At a recent meeting of the Leeds Industrial Co-operative society, the largest in the world, having a membership of 18,000, to consider whether the society should join the wholesale society, one of the delegates said "he had been told by a gentleman who had reliable information upon the point, that there were no fewer than 40,000 commercial travelers in the United Kingdom, and that the railway fares, hotel and other expenses of these men averaged $50 each per week. That meant that there was a sum of $5,000,000 a week paid to people for going about the country to tell people where certain articles are made, and persuading people to buy them.

Rothschild, one of Lord Beaconsfield's executors, says he has evidence that before he died Beaconsfield returned to the wish faith.

[Freeport (Ill.) Bulletin.]

There is now a substance which is both professionally and popularly indorsed, and concerning which, Mr. J. B. Ferschweiller, Butteville, Oregon, writes: I have often read of the many cures effected by St. Jacobs Oil, and was persuaded to try the remedy